The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Formation of a Papal Brigade by Spain.

Victory of the Cretans Over the Turkish Forces.

Rebellion Against President Mitre in the Argentine Republic.

SPAIN.

Formation of a Papal Brigade.

MADRID, Saturday, Feb. 1.

In accordance with the expressed determination of the Government to uphold the temporal power of the Holy Father, steps have been taken for the formation of a corps to be known as the Papal Legion.

CRETE.

Battle between the Turks and the Cretans—The Latter Victorious.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 1.

Late dispatches have been received here from Athens, giving an account of another battle between the Turks and Cretans, in which the latter were successful.

The Spakiotean mountaineers were the attacking party. The Turks stood their ground, and the battle lasted all day. The Turks acknowledge a loss of two hundred and fifty killed. The Cretan loss is not stated.

FRANCE.

French Conjectures as to the Presence of Farragut at Naples.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 2—1 A. M.

The *Courrier Francais* of last evening says that the presence of Admiral Farragut at Naples is designed as a counterpoise to the French forces in Rome, and to sustain the Liberals of Italy, with whom Farragut holds intimate relations. The *Courrier* says that the Admiral has sent to Caprera the promise of his support, and he only awaits the reply of Gen. Garibaldi.

The Debate on the Project of Law for the Government of the Press.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 1.

The debate in the Corps Legislatif on the new project of law for the government of the Press was continued to-day.

M. Faire, in a speech generally in opposition to the details of the bill, expressed approval of a few of its clauses. M. Cassagnac also spoke against the bill, denouncing it in all its parts as leading to license.

PARIS, Sunday, Feb. 2—1 A. M.

The debate on the proposed bill for the government of the Press was closed late last evening. No vote was reached. The success of the bill is regarded as extremely problematical.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Prevalence of a Terrific Gale.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 1—Evening.

A terrific gale prevails throughout England to-night, and disaster both to life and property on sea and land is apprehended. The telegraph lines to Liverpool are down.

Strike of the Liverpool Cabmen.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 1.

The cabmen of this town are on a strike, causing much inconvenience to the inhabitants.

Effects of Non-Sympathy with the Fenians.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 1—Evening.

Letters from Killarney say that the clergy of that town who refused to say masses for the souls of Allan, Larkin and Gould, who were executed at Manchester, have ceased to receive any money from their parishioners, who refuse to contribute to their support or that of the Church.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Town of Rosario in Rebellion—Subsidence of the Colera—Progress of War in Paraguay.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 1—Evening.

The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived with later news from South America. The advices are important.

The inhabitants of Rosario, a town of considerable size on the Parana River, in the Argentine Republic, have rebelled against the authority of President Mitre, and declared for Gen. Urquiza, formerly the Chief Executive or Dictator of the Confederation.

The cholera, which has made sad ravages in Buenos Ayres, has subsided to a great degree, and its entire eradication was confidently anticipated at an early day. The disease, however, still prevails to an alarming extent in the allied army on the Paraguay.

There has been no fighting since the departure of the last mail. President Lopez, of Paraguay, remained at Humaita, and the forces were well supplied with provisions and munitions of war.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Saturday, Feb. 1.

In the Reconstruction Convention, to-day, the Committee on Judiciary reported, with a recommendation that it be incorporated in the Constitution as Article 4, the following:

"That Judges be appointed by the Governors, with the consent of the Senate, to hold office nine years; that the State be divided into three Judicial Districts, and court be held at least once a year in each district."

It also provides for a Circuit Court in each county, to be held at least four times a year, the Judges thereof to be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, and hold office six years. It also provides for a Chancery Court, with jurisdiction similar to that now exercised; also Police Boards, magistrates, &c., whose jurisdiction is limited to the trial of civil cases where the amount involved is within $50.

The Committee of the Executive Department submitted a report providing for the selection of a Governor to hold office four years, and not to be eligible for reëlection, and who shall be at least thirty years of age, and twenty years a citizen of the United States, and two years a citizen of Mississippi, and who shall have a salary of $5,000; also, Lieutenant Governors who shall possess the same qualification; also, a Secretary of State, Treasurer and Auditor to be at least ten years a citizen of the State, and to hold office for four years, with a salary of $2,500.

The Committee reported, recommending that the Governor shall be five years a citizen of the State of Mississippi, and his salary not to be over $4,000; also, the salary of the Secretary of State, Treasurer and Auditor to be $2,000.

Both these reports were ordered to be printed.

A resolution was adopted approving of the appointment of a committee of fifteen to take into consideration the propriety of removing the State capitol to some place near the geographical centre.

The Florida Convention.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Saturday, Feb. 1.

This is the tenth day that the Florida Reconstruction Convention has been in session.

A resolution was offered this morning that no delegate now in the Convention be eligible to the office of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer or Register of Public Lands, for the space of ten years from date.

The resolution went over under the rules.

A resolution was also offered asking Congress to repeal the cotton tax, which was laid over under the rules.

The balance of to-day's session was consumed in a debate on the recommittal of the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, pending which the Convention adjourned.

But little order and no harmony prevails in the proceedings of the Convention.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Feb. 1.

In the Reconstruction Convention to-day the Committee on Internal Improvements reported a clause directing the Legislature to provide for the exchange of the State's interest in internal improvements for the bonds of the State. The Committee on Banks reported in favor of prohibiting the Legislature from granting charters to corporations who discount paper at unlawful rates of interest; also prohibiting individuals who do so from holding State offices.

A substitute for a clause in the financial report was adopted, taxing male citizens $1 for the benefit of the schools, and 50 cents for general purposes.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Saturday, Feb. 1.

The Constitutional Convention devoted the day in discussing a proposition to pay for the city newspapers furnished that body, and the reconsideration of the ordnance adopted yesterday proposing the establishment of a board of health for the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, empowering said board to regulate matters pertaining to the cleanliness and health of said cities.

The ordinance was finally rejected. Under a suspension of the rules an ordinance was offered to the effect that all Sheriffs, recorders of mortgages and clerks, who receive an income of over $10,000, shall devote the excess of that sum to the poor. Pending the discussion the Convention adjourned.

The Florida Convention.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Saturday, Feb. 1.

In the Reconstruction Convention here to-day, the question pending at the adjournment yesterday was taken up and disposed of, resulting in the denial of a seat to Mr. Butler, the delegate from the First District. Motions to reconsider and to postpone the whole matter until the first of March were made. The motion to reconsider was ordered to lie on the table.

The excitement on the question of eligibility continues. None of the work for which the Convention assembled has yet been done.

The Convention adjourned before noon until the 4th.

The North Carolina Convention.

RALIGH, N. C., Saturday, Feb. 1.

The Reconstruction Convention was engaged almost the entire session, to-day, in discussing the relief clause, proposed to be attached to the article in the new Constitution. No conclusion was reached on the Judiciary question, the Dominant Party not having united upon any plan.

The Arkansas Convention.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, Feb. 1.

A special dispatch from Little Rock to-day, says: In the Convention to-day Mr. McClure offered a resolution disfranchising all who oppose reconstruction; also, that voting against the ratification of the Constitution shall be sufficient ground for disfranchisement. It was referred to the Memorial Committee.

A resolution in reference to the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau caused a spirited discussion consuming most of the day, but it was finally adopted.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Saturday, Feb. 1.

The Constitutional Convention adopted the following to-day:

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be respectfully petitioned to appropriate thirty millions of United States currency, to be loaned under proper regulations, to aid the developing of the agricultural interests of needy Southern planters.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolution be transmitted to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, with the request that they be laid before those bodies; and that copies be also transmitted to the Presidents of the Constitutional Conventions in the Southern States, and that we invite the coöperation of such conventions on this application to Congress.

Nothing else was done of interest.

The Missouri Pacific Railroad to be Seized by the State—Legislative Proceedings.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 1.

A dispatch from Jefferson City states that Gov. Fletcher is about to seize the Missouri Pacific Railroad in the name of the State.

A bill has been introduced in the House to abolish capital punishment and substitute imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life; also, a bill to establish a Board of Pardon Commissioners, which provides that application for pardons must be presented to the Board, who shall notify the District-Attorney of the district where the crime was committed, that such application has been made. The Attorney is to furnish the Board with evidence in the case. Should the application be favorably considered by the Board they are to forward it to the Governor for his signature.

Indian Outrages in Arizona—Arrival of Gov. McCormick.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 1.

Late advices from Arizona state that the Indians had made a descent on Bale Springs Station and Camp Williams, and shot or carried off all the stock.

A mail carrier and a military escort of four men belonging to the Railroad Survey party were lost in the wilderness seven days, and came near starving.

Gov. McCormick, and other civil officers of the Territory, arrived at Tuscan on the 17th of December. The citizens escorted them into the town, and gave a grand supper in their honor.

The population of Tuscan and vicinity is rapidly increasing, and hopes of better times are generally indulged.

Delegates to the Syracuse Convention.

MAYVILLE, N. Y., Saturday, Feb. 1.

The Republican Convention of the First Assembly District of Chautauqua County was held to-day. W. L. Sessions, M. P. Bemus and M. C. Rice were selected delegates to the Syracuse State Convention.

The resolutions in favor of Gov. Fenton, after debate, were tabled almost unanimously.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Saturday, Feb. 1.

At the Republican County Convention, held in this city to-day, Messrs. Charles G. Ellis, G. W. McCamus and Charles Stanford were elected delegates to the Republican State Convention.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 1.

The following-named delegates were chosen from the several districts in this County to attend the Republican State Convention at Syracuse on Wednesday next: First District—Wm. J. Wemple, E. V. Filkins and J. M. Harris; Second District—George Hosley, S. C. Hutchins and John Bridgeford; Third District—Hamilton Harris, Jacob C. Cuyler and P. B. Hine; Fourth District—Lorenzo D. Collins, S. V. Trull and George M. Griffin.

Resolutions were adopted at the several Conventions instructing the delegates to vote for Grant and Fenton.

Strike of Tennessee Railroad Employes—The Enabling Act.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Feb. 1.

The employes of the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad have struck for non-payment of wages. The running of the road will probably stop.

The law just passed by the Legislature, permitting negroes to hold office and sit on juries, gives much satisfaction to the negroes generally and ultra radicals. There are already negro candidates for important offices in this county, and they will be in a majority of the counties in Middle and West Tennessee.

Able lawyers have remarked this law as conflicting with the amendment to the Consitution, and will prove to the negroes a delusion and snare, entailing upon them lawsuits instead of increasing their rights. The Courts will determine the question.

Fenian Mass Meeting in Buffalo—Address by Gen. O'Neil.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Feb. 1.

Fenianism is alive in Buffalo to-night. Gen. John O'Neil, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, inaugurated here the first of a series of meetings to be held throughout the country. An immense crowd is in attendance. Over six thousand persons are inside of St. James Hall, and hundreds are outside who could not gain admittance.

The Fenian military are parading the streets. Gen. O'Neil was received with great enthusiasm. Speeches were made by Col. Walsh, of California; Gen. O'Neil and others. The speakers leave for Cleveland to-night.

Sentence of a Desperado to the State Prison.

SCRANTON, Pa., Saturday, Feb. 1.

In the County Court, in session at Wilkesbarre, Judson Walcott, a notorious desperado, has been sentenced on three indictments to fourteen years and three months imprisonment, with an order that at the expiration of that term he be returned to this county for sentence under eight additional indictments.

Order of Gen. Canby Staying Executions for Three Months.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Feb. 1.

Gen. Canby, in compliance with a request of the South Carolinian Reconstruction Convention, has issued an order staying for three months executions on real and personal property.

Stabbing Affray at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, Feb. 1.

In a row caused by jealousy, Lewis Howard stabbed Julius Douglass in the thigh this morning, inflicting a serious wound. Both were freedmen and residents of Chelsea.

The Boston Fenians and St. Patrick's Day.

BOSTON, Mass., Saturday, Feb. 1.

The Fenian Circles in this vicinity have voted to work on St. Patrick's Day, instead of marching in procession, and devote the earnings toward revolutionary purposes in Ireland.

Death of a Rabbi in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 1.

Rev. Isaac Leeser, Rabbi of the Portuguese Synagogue in this city, died to-day.

WASHINGTON.

The Danish West India Treaty—The Weekly Currency Statement.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 1.

THE DANISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

The following dispatch was received at the State Department at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon:

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 31, 1868.

William H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington:

The treaty in regard to the sale of the Danish West India Islands has been sent to Washington. It has been ratified by the Rigsdag and signed by the King.

YEAMAN.

THE WEEKLY CURRENCY STATEMENT.

During the week ending to-day, there have been received at the Treasury Department from the printing division, fractional currency amounting to $550,000. During the same period the amounts forwarded were as follows:

To Assistant Treasurer at New-York, $100,000; United States Depository at Cincinnati, $200,000; to National Banks and others, $152,186. There was also sent to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York $50,000 in $1 notes. Total amount shipped $502,186.

The Treasurer of the United States holds in trust for the National Banks, at this date, the following amount of securities, viz: For circulating notes, $341,210,400; and for deposits of public moneys, $37,827,950.

National Bank currency, issued during the week, $66,040; total issue to date, $305,978,751. From this is to be deducted the following amounts: mutilated bills returned, $6,045,955; notes of insolvent banks, redeemed and burned by the United States Treasurer, $389,060; leaving in actual circulation at this date, $299,542,936; fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, $330,100; Internal Revenue receipts to-day, $1,567,310; receipts during the month of January, $14,918,847; fiscal year to Feb. 1, $114,754,315.

BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has approved the bill providing for the distribution among the people of the South of the accumulated dessicated vegetables and preserved meats which are not required for the use of the army.

The President has also approved the bill providing that contracts for stationery for the Executive Departments shall not be made for more than one year at a time.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Commodore James Alden, detached from the command of the *Minnesota*, and placed on waiting orders.

The following are also detached from the *Minnesota* and placed on waiting orders: Lieutenant Commanders, A. R. McNair, R. F. Bradford, W. R. Bridgeman, E. E. Preble; Lieutenant J. C. Barclay; Ensign, F. M. Barber; Mate, John March; Surgeon, Charles Eversfield; Passed Assistant Surgeon, J. W. Coles; Assistant Surgeon, W. F. Terry; Chief-Engineer, Charles H. Loring; Chaplain, Thomas E. Salter; Boatswain, Z. Whitmarth; Carpenter, John A. Dixon; Gunner, Charles Stuart and Sailmaker, David Bruce. Paymaster James Fulton has been ordered to settle accounts.

Acting Volunteer Lieut. F. F. Baury, detached from the *Quinnebaug*, and granted leave for discharge.

Acting Paymaster A. J. Greeley, detached from the *Penobscot*, and granted sick leave.

Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon S. P. Boyer ordered to the Asiatic Squadron.

Assistant Paymaster S. D. Hurlbut, ordered to the *Penobscot*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer, H. H. Archer, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Philip White, Jr., been honorably discharged.

Capt. James Cahel, Second United States Cavalry; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Thomas H. Reives, Thirty-ninth Infantry; and Capt. A. H. D. Williams, Fifth Cavalry, have been ordered before the Army Retiring Board.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 1.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, with the report of the Commissioner of the Land Office, relative to the sale of the Sioux Indian Reservation in Minnesota, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a communication from the same relative to a claim of the Choctaw Nation of Indians against the United States, growing out of treaty stipulations, which was referred to the same Committee.

On motion of Mr. Kelsey the President was requested to furnish information as to the postmastership at Penn Yan, New-York.

THE KENTUCKY CONTESTED ELECTION.

The House then resumed the consideration of the election case from the Second Congressional District of Kentucky.

Mr. Beck addressed the House in opposition to the report of the Committee of Elections, quoting extensively from the testimony in the case, and from the speeches of Mr. Brown in Kentucky during the rebellion, to show, first, that Mr. Brown's selection had been bitterly opposed by the secessionists on account of his determined Unionism; and, second, that all his public speeches had been against the rebellion and in favor of the Union.

The debate was continued by Mr. Cook, a member of the Committee on Elections, in enforcement of the report, by Mr. Knott against it, and by Mr. Mullins in support of it.

Mr. Kerr, a member of the Committee, being too unwell to speak to-day, Mr. Dawes declined to press a vote upon the case, and it went over until Monday.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Brooks presented a memorial from many citizens of New-York, praying for a removal of the income tax. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Washburne, of Massachusetts, presented a petition the citizens of Leominster, Mass., in reference to the rights of naturalized citizens in foreign countries. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE MISSOURI RIVER.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of War with the reports of the Engineers, as to the improvement of the Missouri River.

The House at 4 o'clock adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

The United States Squadron and Admiral Farragut at Nice—Balls, Fetes, &c.—Improvements of the City, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NICE, Thursday, Jan. 16, 1868.

"Admiral Farragut accepts the invitation and the fleet will be here on the 18th. The Committee have, with the Admiral's approbation, decided upon a full dress ball and reception on the 22d inst." Such were the joyous and lively expressions which greeted my ears this afternoon on the accustomed stroll on the Promenade Anglais of this gay, beautiful, Summer watering place in Winter time. From the first day of the season, Nov. 10, the subject of honors to the American fleet expected to arrive at Nice in December, has been a topic of constant interest with the fashionable representatives of all nations assembled here, and the usual amount of divergences of views and tastes as to the style and manner of the ovation has been encountered; all which were greatly increased by the unaccountable and provoking procrastinations of the fleet at Lisbon, Gibraltar, Minorca and Toulon. But with much accord the subject was finally left to the pleasure of the Admiral, who has delighted all the ladies by saying let it be a ball! And already the Committee, headed by our popular Consul, Judge Aldis, and ably assisted by Messrs. S. A. Willougby, Capt. Boyd, Mr. Thompson, Ridgway and others, have perfected plans and arrangements that cannot fail of making the festive occasion worthy of the hero and his entertainers. The ball will be given in the gorgeous new Casino, which was inaugurated by a grand charity ball on the 20th of last month. One is at a loss which most to admire, the exterior or interior of this truly splendid structure. Its dimensions are 80 by 200 feet, three stories high, and the snow-white, stucco front-elevation charmingly relieved by the emblems of all nations in gold and bright colors. It embraces, in addition to the usual reading-rooms, café, billiard, baccarat and ecarté saloons, a *bijou* theatre and ball-room, where there is good music and excellent entertainment for the visitors. The terms of subscription are reasonable, and there is little difficulty in obtaining admission. As yet the *habitués* in general remain faithful to the old and well-known Massena Club, but it is expected that in a year or two they will transfer allegiance to the new Casino, which then will be the very centre of delights of this delightful Nice.

Renowned as the place is and has been even from the days of the Cæsars,) and there is now shown the ruins of a temple of Jupiter built by Julius Cæsar,) for its remarkable mildness of climate and picturesque beauty, lying at the foot of orange and olive-clad mountains and the blue Mediterranean all before it, Nice was never known to "modern improvements until it came, seven years ago, under the French flag by concession of the King of Italy in compensation for aid received in the Austrian-Venetian war. It is said that the old residents did not at first take kindly to the new *régime*, and so Baron Hausman, the king of street openings, architect of modern Paris, came down, and in a trice projected a hundred works of beauty and utility which have furnished employment and good wages to all who would take them, increased largely the population, now sixty thousand, and extent of the city, and made it *par excellence* the Winter resort of Europe. The distance from Paris is some six hundred miles traveled in twenty-seven hours by rail, *via* Lyons, Marseilles and Cannes, while Genoa to the East is 125 miles by steamboat in ten hours. The hotels of Nice are justly famous for their elegance and comfort, and when a bargain is fairly made with the proprietors, all goes smoothly for the visitor. The Hotel de la Mediterranée, located on the western extension of the Promenade Anglais, is mostly preferred by Americans, and everything is done by the liberal Signor Palmieri to secure the esteem and gratitude of his guests. He gave the first hotel ball of the season on the night of the 6th inst., called the Twelfth Night, and celebrated in Italy as the time when the wise men of the East visited the cradle of Jesus of Nazareth. The patrons of the house were furnished with invitation tickets, *ad libitum*, gratuitously, and all was most lavishly provided at the sole cost of mine host. Among many Americans present I remarked the ever handsome Lord Willougby and his lady, Col. Kinney, sister and mother, Col. Stebbins, Mr. Charles Stebbins. Gen. Hooker and wife were, by reason, of illness, absent, but their friends will be glad to know that their healths are improving.

Nice is some five degrees northerly from Rome, and yet not a day transpires without marking the return of parties who had gone to Rome in quest of warmer climate. Hard, indeed, must one be to please who is not content at Nice from November to March.

F. G. Y.

ITALY.

Gen. Garibaldi's Opinion of Clerical Rule—His Confidence in the Future not Dispelled.

Gen. Garibaldi has addressed the following letter to a friend near London:

CAPRERA, Jan. 3, 1868.

The Ottoman domination is less hurtful to Greece than the Papal to Italy.

The Turks oppress the Greeks with every kind of barbarity; appropriate to themselves the produce of their vintage; humiliate them by all sorts of servitude; prostitute their women! their children! But the Turks do not deceive their slaves, nor can they incorporate them with the stock, nor assimilate them to the turpitude of their rulers; they do not, like the priests, prostitute their understanding.

The terrible yataghan descends upon the skull of the miserable Greek, through lust of violence, of cupidity, of lasciviousness, of barbarity. And the slaves repay the atrocities of their masters with hatred the most intense.

The Greek sees in the Turk a horrible tyrant, a monster, a demon, hell itself! His hatred, nourished and transmitted from generation to generation, maintains, propagates, increases itself. It has become even a kind of worship in the breast of the poor servant; and sooner or later this hatred will free the unhappy country of Leonidas.

The Greeks are cast down, but not converted. They fortify themselves by the very abjectness of their slavery, and preserve those limits which only death can pass between themselves and their oppressors. The masters of the Romans, the priests, have committed the same rascalities upon their slaves, and, there can be no doubt, in a manner even more atrocious, substituting for the yataghan the torture and the flame. They are guilty of the same licentiousness, the same prostitution; they possess themselves of the substance of their slaves, not only by violence, as do the Turks, but by cunning and by deceit—by sacrilege! ever associating with the deeds of their own lusts the most hold name of the Divinity—debasing it in every manner.

Thus they convert their servants to their own creed; they make their sons priests, after having perverted their minds; and, in fine, debase the greatest of the nations to the lowest rank of the human family! A transformation which the priests alone can effect!

Those who, remembering the greatness of Rome, aspire to cast off the infamous yoke—they are incarcerated, proscribed, burnt! In Rome, then, can only live liars, tyrants and slaves; and, therefore, I say to myself, the Roman people not doing its duty, who can hope from it that insurrection which will free humanity from its scourge?

The Romans are in exile, in prison, or shamefully perverted!

I conclude: That the Ottoman domination inflicts less injury upon Greece than the priestly upon Italy; and that the Greek has been able to preserve more of human dignity under Islamism than the Roman under Popery.

Both being tyrants and imposters, the worst is the Jesuit.

G. GARIBALDI.

The following fragment of a letter from Garibaldi to M. Quinet is also published:

CAPRERA, Jan. 7.

Montana was for me a new Aspromonte. I was not wounded in the heel, but in the heart, having lost so many of my brave brothers in arms. I confess that I did not reckon that day on having a second time to fight against a French army, and that error led to my defeat. The Pope's soldiers, whom we had already beaten, were flying, but our ammunition being exhausted, and a new French line replacing that of the mercenaries, the firmness of our poor volunteers gave way, and we retired upon Monte Rotondo. Let our friends in France and the world be easy; we will begin again.

G. GARIBALDI.

THE ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

TRIESTE, Saturday, Jan. 11.

The news came yesterday, from Corfu, that the *Novara*, with the body of the Emperor of Mexico, would not arrive here before the 16th. At Cattaro there will be a stoppage of some hours, and here all the batteries erected at the entrance of the bay will salute the vessel bearing the corpse. At Pola there will also be a delay of twelve hours. Here the coffin, as it at present is, will be placed in the large copper coffin which a few days ago was forwarded from Vienna. There is nothing ornamental about this metal receptacle. It is merely a large trough, with strong rings at the side, and a cover with hinges furnished with two locks. When the body is deposited in the crypt of the Capucin Church at Vienna one of these keys is handed by the Grand Marshal of the Imperial Household to the guardian or prior of the Capucin Monastery, and the corpse is commended to his care; and the other key is given to the Secretary, who takes an official note of the proceedings, that he may deposit the same in the Imperial Treasury.

This crypt of the Capucin Church is the resting-place of all the members of the Imperial House of Austria. You descend into it by a broad stair, and neither this nor the place itself has at all the air of being subterranean. Indeed, the crypt is but very little below the level of the street, which accounts for its being light, and for not having anything gloomy about it or grave-like. Had you gone straight into it from the outer portal of the monastery instead of descending the stair you might think you were in a chapel or small church, for from the spot over which the ceiling rises in a dome run two broad aisle-like passages where the coffins are deposited. The whole place is full of them. They stand on the pavement near together ranged round the walls of the building. With the exception of the sarcophagus of Maria Theresa, with her husband and those of her children, which are placed around her coffin, forming the central monument, all of them are totally without artistic form or beauty. They are merely, as I said before, large metal troughs, and on a small plate on the lid is a Latin inscription which tells in very few words who is within. On the right hand side of the one aisle lies the Duke de Reichstadt, and beside him is his mother. After the visit of Napoleon to Salzburg it was said that the body of the Duke would be given up to France, to rest beside his father beneath the dome of the Invalides. But this, it seems, was a mere rumor, and nothing has since been said on the matter. The coffin of the young Duke is of immense length. He was tall, for he shot up amazingly—too fast, indeed, for health; and besides, as in each metal coffin are at least two others, one of wood and a second of lead or zinc, the great length of the outer receptacle is accounted for. Opposite the spot where he lies is the latest comer to that silent abode, the daughter of the Archduke Albert, whose death was caused last year by her dress catching fire; when I was there lately the lid was still strewn with roses, and a beautiful wreath of the flower called "Edelweiss"—which, literally translated, means "noble purity"—lay beside them. It was sent from Salzburg as a proof of affectionate remembrance, by the daughter of King Lewis, of Bavaria, who has a country seat near the town. The flower is much prized, not only on account of its spotless whiteness, but also because it is difficult to get. It grows only on certain mountains, always at a great height, and almost invariably in places extremely difficult of attainment, so that its possession is very frequently attended by danger. Thus it is doubly prized; and the large posy of the lovely flower that the peasant youth has given to the lass of his heart, is stuck in the bosom of her bright-colored bodice on holidays, and proudly and joyfully worn there; for the downy leaves of the flower remain unchanged—a symbol of unfading love—and such a posy is kept and worn until the brittle stalks break with over dryness.

The light enters the crypt by windows from above. It is quite as light here as in many a church, and far more so than in the Cathedral of St. Stephen. The monument of Maria Theresa is an elaborate work, full 18 feet high. She is represented reclining on the summit as on a bed, resting on one elbow; beside her, in a similar position, is her husband, and they hold the Imperial sceptre between them. All round the walls of this circular chapel are placed the children of the Empress. In the whole crypt there is but one person among all these emperors and empresses, archdukes, princes, and archduchesses, who was not of princely birth, and that was the governess of the Empress Maria Theresa. Her affection for the lady who had brought her up was very great, and it was by her order that she, to whom Her Majesty owed her education, should not be separated from her even in death—a fine feature in the character of this great-minded woman.

A state hearse, or rather catafalque, has been prepared here for transporting the body from the landing-place to the railroad station. It is about 14 feet long and 16 feet high, and is as near as possible like a large four-post old-fashioned bedstead, with drapery of black cloth festooned from column to column, and hanging around them in large, ample folds. The roof rises by regular gradations, and in the centre, as well as the top of each pillar, is a black plume, as on our hearses. Every part is covered with black cloth, and the drapery and fringe hanging at the sides hide the wheels and details of the construction of the car. At each corner is a sort of raised step. Here come four cushions of black velvet, and on the two in front will be placed on one side the insignia of the Orders of the Golden Fleece and of St. Stephen, and on the other hand those of the Mexican Orders of Guadaloupe and the Mexican Eagle. On the cushions behind come the Imperial crown of Mexico on one side, and on the other two coronets—the princely one of Austria and the archducal coronet. Over the coffin will be thrown a black velvet pall bordered with gold and with a large gold cross in the centre. The crowns are large and handsome decorations of gilded bronze, ornamented with large imitation pearls and gems.

GREAT BRITAIN.

British View of the Liberality of American Publishers.

From the London Daily News, Jan. 16.

We believe that in the annals of the trade the prices lately paid by Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, of Boston, to Mr. Dickens, for those two stories contributed to the *Atlantic Monthly* and *Our Young Folks*, which we noticed on Tuesday, are unprecedented and unparalleled. For a story to be contained in some 20 pages considerably smaller and lighter than those of any English magazine, Messrs. Ticknor & Fields have paid Mr. Dickens £1,000, with the right of republication in England. And for a story to be contained in less than thirty pages, not closely printed, in a magazine of smaller dimensions than the *Cornhill* or *St. Pauls*, the American publishers have also paid Mr. Dickens £1,000, with right of republication in England. After this, we think American publishers need not fear to be compared with their English brethren in liberality and enterprise.

Programme of the English Reform League.

At a special meeting of the Reform League Council, on Jan. 17, the following resolutions were passed:

That the President be requested to limit the discussions of the Council to its present programme, namely:

To repeal the rate paying clauses of the act of last session.

To obtain for the voter the protection of the ballot.

To obtain just and good reform bills for Ireland and Scotland.

To assist the new voters in getting on the register.

To aid in the return of Radical Reformers to Parliament.

To obtain an equitable redistribution of seats.

Second—That a sub-committee of five be appointed to consider and recommend the best course the League can adopt on the Irish question under the present circumstances, and to report to this Executive Council.

The Proposed Amalgamation of the Atlantic and the Anglo-American Telegraph Companies.

The directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have issued their report, in anticipation of the meeting to be held on the 24th inst. It states the proceedings which were taken, after the extraordinary meeting held on the 2d of December last, to improve the position of the Company in relation to the Anglo-American Company, and gives the report of the Committee of shareholders appointed to consider the subject. It appears from that report that the Committee were unable to arrange terms for an amalgamation of the two Companies; but, feeling deeply convinced of the desirability of obtaining for the property a single and united management, they recommended that the necessary capital should be obtained for extinguishing the rights and privileges of the Anglo-American Company, as provided under the heads of agreement dated March 1, 1866. In accordance with this recommendation, the proposal for the issue of £1,300,000 ten per cent. preference stock was made, and the directors express the hope that the shareholders will perceive the advantages their property will derive from subscribing to shares which, it is believed, are in themselves a sound and valuable investment. The result of the new tariff, it is added, has been highly satisfactory, the receipts for the current year having very largely exceeded, up to the present time, those of the preceeding year. Resolutions will be moved at the approaching meeting for the creation of the new capital, and for conferring on the directors the requisite authority to negotiate with the Anglo-American Company, in exercise of the option given by the original agreement.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Arrival of the Henry Chauncey—$1,299,123 in Treasure.

The steamship *Henry Chauncey*, which left Aspinwall Jan. 24, arrived at this port yesterday, with the subjoined

TREASURE LIST.

Panama R. R. Co....	$10,563	Wells, Fargo & Co..	79,727
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	31,634	A. Belmont & Co....	238,780
Eugene Kelly & Co.	84,700	Dabney, Morgan & Co..	201,724
Weil & Co..........	67,113	Lee & Waller........	504,000
Moritz Meyer	70,339	Lanman & Kemp....	540
		Total..	$1,299,123

COLOMBIA.

The Nicaragua and Honduras Embassy in Washington—Horrible Murder at Aspinwall.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Jan. 24, 1868.

We have no news of importance from the interior.

The United States gunboat *Suwannee* is still in port. The gunboat *Marblehead* has not yet returned from Carthagena to Aspinwall.

Dr. Ignacio Gomez, Minister from Honduras and Nicaragua to Washington, in place of Señor Luis Molina, goes to New-York to-day in the *Henry Chauncey*. Capt. Allen McLane, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, also goes on the *Chauncey*, after an absence of several months in California and China.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

No more horrible murder stains the annals of crime than one committed at Aspinwall on the night of the 20th inst. A Cuban, aged apparently about 33 years, who registered his name on the Howard House books as Carlos Fernandez, and another who called himself Jose Maria de Castro, took a room together in the hotel about a fortnight since. Fernandez brought to Aspinwall about $8,000 worth of cigars, and immediately, aided by a mulatto named Frederick Da Costa, commenced the sale of his property. Fernandez was a quiet, well-behaved man, of very good address, exceedingly polite, and kept his room usually when not engaged in selling his cigars. On Monday night, the 20th, the barkeeper in an adjoining room heard several groans, and went to the chamber, the door of which he found locked. He quietly returned to his own room, and, strange to say, gave no information of the occurrence to the proprietors of the house on the morrow. The next day, Tuesday, the chambermaid, when about to enter the room, was met by Castro, who told her he would look to the apartment, and that she need not come back that day. Later on Tuesday, Castro, who had paid the bills up to Monday morning, went to the office, and remarking that he and his friend would stay another day, only paid for the additional time. During Monday night De Castro and Gaspar Asiano, a Carthagenian, who had made the acquaintance of the other two, killed Fernandez, probably by first partially suffocating him, and then stabbing him with a long knife in various parts of his body. They then hacked the corpse so that it could be stored away in one of the cigar cases; but not having been able to get the remains out of the house that morning, they kept the box in the house till the next day. They then told the proprietor of the house that they and Fernandez were going away at 4 o'clock the next morning, and that they should want to remove some heavy baggage at that hour. Castro employed some negroes to take away the box at the time indicated, and then all the day and the whole night kept guard over the dead body in his room. At 4 o'clock punctually on Tuesday morning four negroes came and took away the box in the presence of the proprietor of the hotel and several others, public employes and inmates of the place, who had previously declared that something wrong had occurred in the room, and declared that nothing should be carried forth from the house until they were satisfied as to its contents. Still they allowed the box to be carried off. The negroes were watched, while they took took the box to Da Costa's shop. There Da Costa paid them liberally, and ordered them to bear their load to the sea and throw it in. This was done, but boats having been sent out, the box was recovered. When opened the mangled body of Fernandez was found in it. No proper inquest was held over the body, but the authorities of Aspinwall, although they had in their possession several thousand dollars' worth of the dead man's property, sent his remains, coffined in a rough receptacle, to the grave. At the Mount Hope Cemetery the remains were taken from the shell, and thrust into a hole ten or twelve inches deep, into which dirt was thrown as indifferently as if the earth covered the body of a dog. The murderers have been arrested, thanks principally to the efforts of several foreign residents, and are now in jail. If any one of them is lucky enough to be convicted, he will stand an excellent chance of being made Governor of Carthagena.

PERU.

Arequipa Attacked by Prado—Defeat of the Assailants—Revolt of Troops at Callao—Prado Resigns the Presidency.

The Lima correspondence of the Panama *Mercantile Chronicle*, dated Jan. 14, contains the subjoined interesting intelligence in regard to the war now in progress:

"Col. Prado made an attack on the 26th of December upon the city of Arequipa; the battle lasted from noon until six in the evening. The troops had to wade the river; their ammunition got wet, so that upon their arrival on the opposite bank, the rebels shot them down like sheep. Of the regiment 'Callao' there are not twenty men and officers left; the 'column of Honor' has but ten survivors. The slaughter was fearful. The Government troops were sacrificed; no reinforcements being sent to the attacking column, two-thirds of the army were mere spectators; they took no part in the action whatever.

Col. Prado having lost one-third of his army, and seeing that his troops were disheartened with their reverse, held a council of war, when it was determined to raise the siege and withdraw to Islay to reorganize his army for a second attempt. Consequent upon this resolution, the troops began to break camp on the evening of the 27th ult., and took up their line of march for Islay, destroying all the material that could not be carried away with them.

Considerable damage has been done by the bombardment but unfortunately for Prado, the Blakeley 300-pounder was spiked by Col. Seguara upon the road, and the 68-pounder was deemed sufficient to open a breach in the town, but this gun unfortunately burst on the morning of the attack, and as all preparations had been to assault at 12 o'clock, the attack was commenced without one probability of success in its favor. The point at which the attack was made had first, the disadvantage of the river in its front; secondly, the water was at its highest stage, and the current so swift that the pontoon bridge could not be thrown across. The men in crossing had to wade up to their armpits in the river, and were picked off as fast as they came up the bank upon the opposite side. The troops fought as bravely as men could be expected to fight, but everything was against them, and however disastrous the engagement of the 26th was for Prado's army, the retreat was much more so; in this alone he lost another third of what was left, although there was no enemy pursuing them. By some means a panic seized the officers who were in the advance; they imagined that the troops had revolted; several messengers were sent to ascertain the truth of these rumors, but each one as he returned confirmed them. It was then resolved that Col. Prado should push on with a few of his staff as fast as possible to Islay, even at the risk of being taken by Segura's raiders, who were known to be on the road. A few hours after starting they were pursued by Segura's men, and Prado's horse was shot under him, and he would inevitably have fallen into the hands of the raiders, had not Col. Santa Maria generously given his horse to Col. Prado, he himself running on foot, thereby falling a prisoner into the hands of Segura's men. Prado arrived safe at Islay and embarked on board the corvette *Union*.

On the morning of the 5th, at 2 o'clock, Col. Prado arrived in Callao and left immediately for Lima with 300 men. His arrival in the city was not known until late in the day, but when the reverse that his troops had suffered became known the excitement became general, and there could be no doubt but that the Peruvians would be true to their antecedents to leaders in misfortune. The man who 18 months ago entered Lima with acclamations and vivas, his path strewn with flowers, with everyone trying to outdo his neighbor in showering attentions and pay homage to him, was now treated with the utmost contempt and indignation.

At midnight the few troops that garrisoned Callao declared against the Government; the people joined them to the amount of one thousand; thus the castle and the batteries fell into the hands of the revolutionists. An intimation was sent to the squadron that was at anchor to surrender; this they refused to do until orders were received from the capital. The foreign civic guard was assembled, and divided off into squads, and somehow established martial law, without the people really knowing what the gringos were doing; this was kept up two days, and there can be no doubt that through the determined, quiet, and unflinching energy of the Foreign Civic Guard of Callao, that place was saved from a general sacking equal to that of November 1865. All persons found by the guard with arms were disarmed, and whenever three persons were standing conversing in the streets, they were requested to skedadale, and immediately walked off. The Peruvians are loud in their praise of the services rendered by the guard, and not without reason.

In Lima next day the news of what had taken place in Callao caused great excitement, and Prado's cause was considered as lost. Crowds collected in all the principal streets, and *vivas* were given for Causeco. At 2 o'clock the officer in command of the guard in the cuartel of San Augustin was shot by a negro outside the door, the mob made a rush upon the guard and disarmed them, the soldiers that were inside joined the crowd and rushed into the streets, after which they all proceeded to the cuartel "La Merced," and after uselessly inviting the troops in that place to join them, they fired upon them; hostilities were now commenced, and were kept up with more or less activity all day until about 7 o'clock in the evening. During the day a battery of four pieces of artillery with one hundred men was attacked by the people and the cannon captured. They were recaptured about 4:30 by a troop of cavalry and lancers, a stubborn fight taking place between them and the people.

On the 7th Col. Prado resigned the Presidency, and Gens. Echenique, Castillo and La Fuente were named by the Government as the persons to whom the power had been delegated; but the people would not accept it, and a meeting was held in the municipality by the people in council, when it was resolved that Gen. Canseco, the brother to the Vice-President, should be recognized as the political and civil Governor until the arrival of the President.

The Constitution of 1860 was in full force. All acts and decrees, contracts and obligations entered into by Col. Prado and his secretary were null and void, and were, according to the decree of President Canseco, to be considered as having no existence. Neither Col. Prado nor any of his Ministers were to be allowed to leave the Republic until they had given an account of the public funds. When the above was read to the people they cheered it, rang the church bells, fired off crackers, and everybody said "*que bueno!*" Let us see what this *que bueno* is: First, the alliance of the South American Republic with Peru is dead. All treaties with foreign governments that have been made by Prado's administration are null. All contracts entered into, obligations contracted with foreign merchants are void, "*que bueno!*" And, lastly, the treaty of Pareja y Vivanco is in full force; therefore we are at peace with Spain and acknowledge our indebtedness to that country for a sum of about eighty millions; *que bueno* for Spain. Gen. Canseco's decree declares that the Republic repudiates all of Prado's acts, and that all things (I suppose "barring the babies") are to return to the same state as that in which they were found in 1865, and all acts of the Dictatorship are to be considered as having had no existence. The chaos that has been introduced into the foreign affairs of the Republic by this decree requires no comment, and its consequences upon the future of the country can be easily foreseen. But its internal relations are far worse. There is no money in the treasury, and nobody will be foolish enough to loan any to the Canseco Government. Already they have begun to quarrel among themselves about the division of spoils and offices. Anarchy is not far distant—its head is looming up.

On Sunday morning the United States steamer *Nyack* sailed for Valparaiso, having on board as a passenger Col. Prado, who withdraws to Chili.

The number of killed and wounded in the fight of the 6th inst. cannot fail short of 180, although a less amount is reported; but it is well-known not to be correct.

In Asida and Tacna there has been some fighting also. Col. Balta has defeated Col. Cernezo, although the latter with his artillery has scarce left a house standing in the town of Chiclayo. The killed and wounded on both sides do not fall short of 800 men.

The squadron has acknowledged the new government and is now under the command of Admiral Haza.

The fort of Santa Catalina has not surrendered yet, its commander demanding guarantees for his officers before so doing, and there is not force enough here to make him give up; so that things are just so-so at present.

CHILI.

Congressional Proceedings—Emigration—Conflagration at Valparaiso—The Presidency.

The Panama *Mercantile Chronicle* publishes in its Valparaiso correspondence, dated Jan. 2, the following items of intelligence:

The extraordinary sessions of Congress have terminated. Only a few bills submitted by the Executive have been passed. Among these are the budget, the accounts of expenditure, and one or two relating to public works. A new electoral law is a prime necessity in this country. Nowhere is the suffrage more restricted than in Chili. The public functionaries being the sole electors, it is no difficult matter for one political party to remain in power indefinitely. Congress is a thing without animation; true, it has a body, but it has no soul—no semblance of democracy. Parliamentary struggles are therefore unknown in Chili. The triumph of a cabinet is a matter of course; being at all times confident of overwhelming majorities, every member has made up his mind how to vote before taking his seat, and debates are therefore a mere form.

Emigration to the interior is setting in very strong. The Minister of the Interior intends making an inspection of the means that are about being adopted to occupy the Arancanian territory. The aborigines are showing signs of discontent if not hostility. A telegram dated 17th December reports the Indians making extensive preparations to resist the occupation of the River Malleco—which at present is the limit to which we have been able to extend our frontier. It is believed that they will retire and their aggressive designs be frustrated.

A tremendous conflagration broke out in the city on the 25th ult. The Shed and other industrial establishments in front of the first section of the Custom-house stores were set on fire by an incendiary. A strong wind was blowing at the time, and everything was destroyed in less than half an hour. Our corps of volunteer firemen cannot be too highly praised on this occasion, but their efforts were entirely fruitless; they prevented, however, the fire from extending to the Custom house stores, and thus averted a calamity which probably would have been second to no disaster short of the bombardment of this city by the Spaniards. As it is, the loss is estimated at over $100,000, of which only a trifling amount was insured. Among the buildings burned was the Government Arsenal.

Foreign cultivators of silk who desire to engage in this occupation will find decided encouragement and protection from the Government.

An important decree has been promulgated respecting the projected railway between Chili and Talcahuano. Proposals for the building of the road are invited up to the 1st of October prox. The work must be commenced six months after the acceptance of the most advantageous proposal.

There is nothing new about the war in Paraguay. It is generally believed to be a losing affair. The Allies are every day certain of shutting Lopez in Humaitai, and are every day deceived. His communication with the capital is still open.

The aspect of the civil war in the North has suddenly changed by a General of the national army who had been sent as a pacificator going over to the rebels. It is believed the Government desired to put an end to these disturbances by bringing the said General before a council of war.

Señor Saraminto's chances for the Presidency are brightening. Public opinion had pronounced for him at Mendoza, San Louis, Cordoba, San Juan and La Rioja. As the name of Señor Sarminto is associated with the ideas of peace, progress and the advancement of education, his elevation to the Presidency must be a blessing to the Argentine Republic and the adjacent countries.

Curious Government Suit in Chicago—Eight Cents in Dispute.

From the Chicago Post, Jan. 30.

Among the cases to be tried before the United States Circuit Court is one against Albert Cook, Isaac Lott, Charles C. Thureman and Elisha Taylor, the United States being plaintiff. Mr. Cook was Postmaster of his village, in Kendall County, for a time, but, becoming tired of it, resigned his position; his resignation being accepted, orders were sent for him to send his postage stamps and accounts by express to headquarters. He did so, but shortly after received notice that the account was eight cents short, to which he paid no attention. Seeing a notice that himself and bondsmen were implicated in a suit, he at once hurried to Chicago, and, employing counsel, went to the court room and found that the Postmaster-General had sued him for the eight cents. He further discovered that the clerk's costs had reached $10, and the State Attorney's $5, and that the Marshal was preparing to visit him at Kendall County, which would add $20 more to the costs. Mr. Cook confessed judgment, paid costs and left Chicago.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S DIARY.

LEAVES FROM THE JOURNAL OF OUR LIFE IN THE HIGHLANDS, from 1848 to 1861. To which are prefixed and added extracts from the same journal giving accounts of earlier visits to Scotland, and tours in England and Ireland, and yachting excursions. Edited by ARTHUR HELPS. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

The contents of this book, and much besides which the editor has omitted, by direction of the Queen, appeared in one or other of two volumes issued for private circulation only a few months ago. The first of these two volumes was intended exclusively for the royal family and the Queen's intimate friends; the second was distributed among a wider circle, but still was kept very secret, each person to whom a copy was sent being understood to receive it on the understanding that it should be lent to no one. Nevertheless, a few copies were given to the leading editors of metropolitan journals, with a request that the contents should not be allowed to transpire, and the confidence thus reposed in the directors of newspapers was not misplaced. There were indeed a few impressions of the first and most private volume occasionally to be seen—but as a rule Her Majesty's wishes were respected, and we do not remember to have met with a single line from either volume quoted, or even a passing reference to them made.

We are informed by Mr. ARTHUR HELPS, Clerk of the Privy Council, and author of *Friends in Council*, *Realmah*, &c., that Her Majesty was advised to publish the book in the regular form, partly upon the ground that it would not always be possible to keep it hidden in private libraries, partly because the English people would be glad to know how the Queen passed her leisure moments. The Queen made many objections, saying "that she had no skill whatever in authorship; that these were, for the most part, mere homely accounts of excursions near home; and that she felt extremely reluctant to publish anything written by herself." The editor, however, and "a near and dear relative of the Queen"—one is almost forbidden to hope that the Prince of Wales is referred to, so little sympathy has he evinced for his mother's occupations or pursuits—eventually prevailed over these scruples, and the extracts from the Royal diary were consequently printed and laid before the public.

There are doubtless many who will turn to these pages in the hope of gleaning some information with respect to the political history of the times, or possibly obtain some glimpses into the character of the men who have taken a prominent part in that history. In any such hope or expectation the reader will be disappointed. It is purely the domestic life of the Court which the Queen opens up to our view. "All references to political questions," says the Editor, "or to the affairs of Government, have, for obvious reasons, been studiously omitted. The book is mainly confined to the natural expressions of a mind rejoicing in the beauties of nature, and throwing itself, with a delight rendered keener by the rarity of its opportunities, into the enjoyment of a life removed, for the moment, from the pressure of public cares." We should not be in error in ascribing as the motive of the book an anxiety on the part of the Queen to exalt the memory of the late Prince Consort in the estimation of her subjects—or rather, we should say, to do justice to the excellence of his disposition and character. It would be out of place to criticise the literary merits of a work which is put forward with no high pretensions, and we shall only remark upon this point that the journal is written in a very simple and womanly style, with great delicacy, naturalness and feeling, and that no attempt has been made to preserve the etiquette or dignity which usually surround a monarch's life. The passages appear to have been transcribed exactly as they were written. We are told how the Queen and the Prince slept in a way-side inn, under assumed names, what time the Queen "undressed and went to bed," and how "Vicky" (the Princess Royal) sat down on a wasp's nest, to the dismay of her royal mother. All these and many other such incidents are related in an unaffected manner, much as any other mother might write of herself or her children. No doubt, as the editor suggests, these details have their value, as disclosing "the aspect of the Court in these our times. What would not the historian give to have similar materials within his reach, when writing about the reigns of the great Queen ELIZABETH or the good Queen ANNE?" The historian of the future will doubtless be glad to gather material from this journal, and there will certainly be no mystery about the private life of Queen VICTORIA.

The extracts date from 1842, about four years after the Queen's marriage. In August of that year she was on her way to Scotland with the Prince, on board the *Royal George* yacht, which was afterwards given up for a faster vessel, and no wonder! The Queen was very sick; (it has always been supposed that she was a good sailor, and that the Prince was the only sufferer among the Royal party while at sea, but the contrary appears to have been nearer the truth.) The yacht only made three knots an hour during the first night, "to our great vexation," as the Queen admits. Her Majesty thought it "surprising to see the sailors climb on the bowsprit, and up to the top of the masthead—this too at all times of the day and night." Her first impressions of Edinburgh were extremely favorable, and she lavishes warm praises upon it. Indeed, Scotsmen, we should think, would be delighted with this book. The Queen fell in love with Scotland and everything Scotch—even including the bagpipes, of which she states she and the Prince became "quite fond." "ALBERT says," continues the journal, "that many of the people look like Germans. The old women with that kind of cap which they call a 'mutch,' and the young girls and children with flowing hair, and many of them pretty, are very picturesque; you hardly see any women with bonnets." The people of Edinburgh pressed round the carriage so much, whenever the Queen appeared, that she was "alarmed" for the body guard of archers, who accompanied her. This admission is the first indication in the book of the kindly feeling for others, and the appreciation of any services rendered her, which seem to be instinctive with Her Majesty. The editor in his preface cannot refrain from bearing testimony to this characteristic of the Queen. "Perhaps there is no person in these realms," he remarks, "who takes a more deep and abiding interest in the welfare of the household committed to his charge than our gracious Queen does in hers, or who feels more keenly what are the reciprocal duties of masters and servants. Nor does any one wish more ardently than Her Majesty that there should be no abrupt severance of class from class, but rather a gradual blending together of all classes, caused by a full community of interests, a constant interchange of good offices, and a kindly respect felt and experienced by each class to all its brethren in the great brotherhood that forms a nation." In the course of the diary we meet with numerous examples of this disposition. No one appears to have rendered the Queen a service without earning her thanks and gratitude. Her servants she constantly mentions with great respect, and one or two such notices we shall presently give as specimens of testimonials not often received from Royal hands. There are Royal personages still living of Her Majesty's house who scarcely ever speak to an "inferior" without an oath or a coarse word. It is not long since a certain officer resigned his commission in the army because a high personage, whom he had gone to see on business, told him to be d—d. The officer replied, "And you also;" and prudently resigned. It is not in this spirit that the Queen deals with the humblest of her dependents.

At Loch Leven the Queen tells us that she "saw the castle on the lake from which poor Queen MARY escaped." At Scone, they were shown "a curious old book, in which the last signatures are those of JAMES I. (of England) and of CHARLES I., and we were asked to write our names in it, and we did so." At Dunkeld "poor Lord GLENLYON received us, but he had suddenly become totally blind, which is dreadful for him. He was led about by his wife; it was very melancholy. His blindness was caused by over-fatigue." At Taymouth the Queen (be it remembered that this was her first visit to Scotland) was received by Lord BREADALBANE—"dear Lord BREADALBANE"—as she calls him in the following touching note:

"We got out and looked * * * down upon the house below, the mist having cleared away sufficiently to show us everything; and then, unknown, quite in private, I gazed—not without deep emotion—on the scene of our reception twenty-five years ago, by dear Lord BREADALBANE in a princely style not to be equaled in grandeur or poetic effect. ALBERT and I were then only twenty-three, young and happy. How many are gone that were with us then! I was very thankful to have seen it again. It seemed unaltered—1866!"

The old, old story! The mind alone is changed—not the scene. During the journey the Queen, one Sunday afternoon, read the three first cantos of SCOTT'S *Lay of the Last Minstrel* to the Prince, "which delighted us both." The following is also a single picture:

"*Sept.* 9, 1844.—We got up at a quarter to six o'clock. We breakfasted. Mama came to take leave of us. ALICE and the baby (Prince ALFRED) were brought in, poor little things, to wish us 'good bye.' Then good Bertie (name by which the Prince of Wales is always called in his family—*footnote*) came down to see us, and Vicky (VICTORIA, Princess Royal,) appeared as voyageure, and was all impatience to go. * * I said to ALBERT I could hardly believe that our child was traveling with us—it put me so in mind of myself when I was the 'little princess.' ALBERT observed that it was always said that parents lived their lives over again in their children, which is a very pleasant feeling."

That the Queen "adored" her husband (to use a common family phrase) is evident in almost every page of this book. She quotes him as her authority on all sorts of subjects, and obviously deemed his judgment infallible. If ALBERT thought that certain scenery was grand, grand it was ever after in the Queen's estimation. They had congenial tastes—liked the same things, and read the same books, and, above all, delighted in the beauties of nature. "Oh! what can equal the beauties of nature!" exclaims the Queen in one passage. "What enjoyment there is in them! ALBERT enjoys it so much; he is in ecstacies here." "Oh! the dear hills!" she says again—"it made me very sad to leave them behind." Scotland took complete possession of the effections of this royal pair. It was in her "Highland home" that the Queen was always happiest, and she was never weary of making long rambles among the mountains. In one such excursion the party got belated, and had to take shelter for the night in an inn, the Queen calling herself Lady Churchill and the Prince Lord Churchill. They were shown into a small room, with "a large four-post bed" in it, and sat down to dinner. The next morning is thus described:

"A misty, rainy morning. Had not slept very soundly. We got up rather early, and sat working and reading in the drawing-room till the breakfast was ready, for which we had to wait some little time. Good tea and bread and butter, and some excellent porridge. JANE SHACKLE (who was very useful and attentive) said that they had all supped together, namely, the two maids, and GRANT, BROWN, STEWART and WALKER, (who was still there,) and were very merry in the 'commercial room.' The people were very amusing about us. The woman came in while they were at their dinner, and said to GRANT, 'Dr. GREY (Gen. GREY) wants you,' which nearly upset the gravity of all the others; then they told JANE, 'Your lady gives no trouble;' and GRANT in the morning called up to JANE, 'Does his lordship want me? One could look on the street, which is a very long, wide one, with detached houses, from our window. It was perfectly quiet, no one stirring, except here and there a man driving a cart, or a boy going along on his errand. Gen. GREY bought himself a watch in a shop for £2! At length, at about ten minutes to 10 o'clock, we started in the same carriages and the same way as yesterday, and drove up to Castle Grant, Lord SEAFIELD's place—a fine (not Highland looking) park, with a very plain-looking house, like a factory, about two miles from the town. It was drizzling almost the whole time. We did not get out, but drove back, having to pass through Grantown again, where evidently 'the murder was out,' for all the people were in the street, and the landlady waved her pocket handkerchief, and the ringletted maid (who had curl-papers in the morning) waved a flag from the window."

* * * "At 7:15 o'clock we reached the small quiet town, or rather village, of Fettercairn, for it was very small—not a creature stirring, and we got out at the quiet little inn, 'Ramsay Arms,' quite unobserved, and went at once up stairs. There was a very nice drawing-room, and next to it a dining-room, both very clean and tidy—then to the left our bed-room, which was excessively small, but also very clean and neat, and much better furnished than at Grantown. ALICE had a nice room, the same size as ours; then came a mere morsel of one (with a 'press-bed,') in which ALBERT dressed; and then Lady CHURCHILL's bed-room just beyond. LOUIS (Prince LOUIS of Hesse) and Gen. GREY had rooms in an hotel, called 'The Temperance Hotel,' opposite.

The simplicity of life at the English Court comes out in a very striking manner in this journal. There is evidently no pomp or parade, and the Queen seems to be only too happy when she can altogether discard the stateliness and ceremony which surround a throne. The admiration of crowds, the excitement of public amusements, have never been necessary to her enjoyment. Her husband and her home were all in all to her. Everywhere she speaks of the Prince, with total unreserve of affection, as, "My dearest ALBERT," "my darling husband," and of her home at Balmoral as being the happiest place in the world. Once she writes of it (Oct. 13, 1856:)

"Every year my heart becomes more fixed in this dear Paradise, and so much more so now, that *all* has become my dearest ALBERT's *own* creation, own work, own building, own laying out, as at Osborne; and his great taste, and the impress of his dear hand, has been stamped everywhere. He was very busy to-day settling and arranging many things for next year."

Moreover, the Queen has always kept up a personal knowledge of all her servants. Of one, ZOHLEIN, Prince ALBERT's valet, she writes: "This faithful and trusty valet nursed his dear master most devotedly through his sad illness in December, 1861, and is now always with me as my personal groom of the chambers or valet. I gave him a house Windsor Castle, where he resides when the Court are there. He is a native of Coburg. His father has been for fifty years Förster at Fülback, close to Coburg." Of another, JOHN BROWN, the gillie, she gives the following account in a foot note:

"The same who, in 1858, became my regular attendant out of doors, everywhere in the Highlands; who commenced as gillie in 1849, and was selected by ALBERT and me to go with my carriage. In 1851 he entered our service permanently, and began in that year leading my pony, and advanced step by step by his good conduct and intelligence. His attention, care and faithfulness cannot be exceeded; and the state of my health, which of late years has been sorely tried and weakened, renders such qualifications most valuable, and indeed most needful in a constant attendant on all occasions. He has since, most deservedly, been promoted to be an upper servant, and my permanent personal attendant (December, 1865.) He has all the independence and elevated feelings peculiar to the Highland race, and is singularly straightforward, simple-minded, kind-hearted and disinterested; always ready to oblige, and of a discretion rarely to be met with. He is now in his fortieth year. His father was a small farmer, who lived at the bush, on the opposite side of Balmoral. He is the second of nine brothers—three of whom have died—two in Australia and one in New-Zealand. Two are living in the neighborhood of Balmoral, and the youngest, ARCHIE (ARCHIEBALD), is valet to our son LEOPOLD, and is an excellent, trustworthy young man."

In another part of the journal the Queen describes this honored servant as "perfection," and others of her personal attendants are mentioned in kindly terms. Indeed, the Queen seems to be far more grateful for the commonest attentions than some of her predecessors have been for the utmost devotion of adherents. There are many families in England who melted down all their plate, mortgaged their estates, and even gave up their lives to serve the one or other of the STUARTS, without obtaining even a civil acknowledgment of their loyal sacrifices. The descendants of these families must look with astonishment on the cordial and elaborate eulogiums passed by the reigning monarch on servants who have led her ponies or brought her clean water to wash her hands with.

Prince ALBERT rarely left the Queen, and when he did she seems to have missed him severely. Once, in 1859, he went to Aberdeen to preside at the meeting of the British Association. He was away less than forty-eight hours, but the Queen makes two entries in her diary in that time: "I felt very low-spirited at my dearest ALBERT having to leave." "So sad not to find my darling husband at home." "At ten minutes past seven arrived my beloved ALBERT." So throughout the book. After the excursion in the mountains the Queen writes: "To my dear ALBERT do we owe it, for he always thought it would be delightful, having gone on many similar expeditions on former days himself." Here is a curious anecdote of the Prince Consort, the second paragraph which we quote being a later note of the Queen:

"We walked on a few hundred yards and then mounted our ponies a little higher up, and then proceeded across the other shoulder of the hill we had come down yesterday—crossed the boggy part, and came over the Polach just as in going. The mist on the distant hills, Mount Keen, &c., made it feel chilly. Coming down the peat-road to the Bridge of Muich, the view of the valleys of Muich, Gairn and Ballater was beautiful. As we went along I talked frequently with good GRANT. We found my dearest mother's sociable, a fine, large one which she has left to ALBERT, waiting to take us back. It made me very sad and filled my eyes with tears. Oh, in the midst of cheerfulness I feel so sad! But being out a great deal here, and seeing new and fine scenery, does me good."

"GRANT told me in May, 1862, that when the Prince stopped behind with him, looking at the Cheils, which he intended as a deer-forest for the Prince of Wales, and giving his directions as to the planting in Glen Muich, he said to GRANT, 'You and I may be dead and gone before that.' In less than three months, alas! his words were verified as regards himself! He was ever cheerful, but ever ready and prepared."

In October, 1861, the Queen and Prince made another visit to the mountains, and on one page of her journal she writes: "The moon rose and shone most beautifully, and we returned at twenty minutes to 7 o'clock, much pleased and interested with this delightful expedition. Alas! I fear our last *great* one!" To which is added the following line, in capitals:

"IT WAS OUR LAST ONE!—1867."

So ends the story of "Beloved Wife." The volume also contains extracts from a journal made during an Irish trip and some yachting excursions, but there is nothing of special interest in the remarks. The Queen was struck with the beauty of the Irish girls—"such beautiful dark eyes and hair, and such fine teeth; almost every third woman was pretty, and some remarkably so."

Our readers may now, we think, judge for themselves of the character of this curious book. It derives its interest from the station of the lady who writes it, and we do not deny that such a work published by Mrs. Smith or Mrs. Brown would have found but few readers. But how many monarchs are there, or have there ever been, who could afford to lay bare their private life to the public gaze, as the Queen has now done? Supposing GEORGE IV., for instance, had been equally communicative and equally candid, what a different picture of a Court we should have had. The Queen may not satisfy all her subjects—some of them, we have no doubt, think that it does not become her position to publish to the world the every-day details of her life; but we are convinced that with the larger number of her people she will be more beloved than ever from the frankness with which she has taken them into her confidence. With two or three other quotations, which may amuse the reader, we may award our tribute of praise to the latest addition to the works by "Royal authors:"

PRINCE ALBERT AND THE SERVANTS.

ALBERT went on further with the children, but I returned with GRANT to my seat on the cairn, as I could not scramble about well. Soon after we all began walking and looking for "cairngorms," and found some small ones. The mist had entirely cleared away below, so that we saw all the beautiful views. Ben Muich Dhui is 4,297 feet high, one of the highest mountains in Scotland. I and ALICE rode part of the way, walking wherever it was very steep. ALBERT and BERTIE walked the whole time. I had a little whisky and water, as the people declared pure water would be too chilling. We then rode on without getting off again, ALBERT talking so gayly with GRANT; upon which, BROWN observed to me, in simple Highland phrase, "It's very pleasant to walk with a person who is always 'content.'" Yesterday, in speaking of dearest ALBERT's sport, when I observed he never was cross after bad luck, BROWN said, "Every one on the estate says there never was so kind a master; I am sure our only wish is to give satisfaction." I said they certainly did.

By 6:15 we got down to the Shiel of the Derry, where we found some tea, which we took in the "shiel," and started again, by moolight, at about 6:30. We reached Castleton at 7:30, and after this it became cloudy. At 8:30 precisely we were at Balmoral, much delighted and not at all tired; everything had been so well arranged, so quietly, and without any fuss. Never shall I forget this day, or the impression this very grand scene made upon me; truly sublime and impressive; such solitude!

THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

Our dear VICTORIA was this day engaged to Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM of Prussia, who had been on a visit to us since the 14th. He had already spoken to us, on the 20th, of his wishes; but we were uncertain, on account of her extreme youth, whether he should speak to her himself, or wait till he came back again. However, we felt it better he should do so; and during our ride up Craig-na-Ban this afternoon, he picked a piece of white heather, (the emblem of "good luck,") which he gave to her, and this enabled him to make an allusion to his hopes and wishes, as they rode down Glen Girnoch, which led to this happy conclusion.

The Mississippi Convention.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, in a letter treating of the Mississippi Reconstruction Convention, says:

"A few days ago, the Secretary of the body sent to each member a blank, to be filled up with his age, nativity, present occupation, political and religious faith, whether married, single or widower, and other facts pertaining to personal history and *status*. These memoranda, duly filled up by seventy-five members, (which is over three-fourths of the whole number, about the average daily attendance,) have been returned to the Secretary, who gave me access to them. The following data, which I obtained therefrom, speak for themselves:

NATIVITY OF MEMBERS.

Mississippi	9	New-York	3
Virginia	7	Ohio	3
South Carolina	7	England	3
Alabama	6	Indiana	2
Georgia	5	Illinois	1
Tennessee	5	Ireland	1
Maryland	4	Vermont	1
North Carolina	4	Maine	1
Massachusetts	4	Wisconsin	1
Kentucky	3	France	1
Pennsylvania	3	Missouri	1

Thus it appears that fifty members are of Southern birth, many of whom have lived many years in Mississippi. Nineteen were born in Northern States, and five in foreign countries.

POLITICAL FAITH.

Below is a classification of the returns made by the delegates of their political faith. We quote *verbatim*:

Republican	49	Nothing	2
Union Republicans	3	Constitutional	1
Republican, straight-out	1	Constitution and Laws United States	1
Republican, (Radical, so-called,)	1	Conservative	3
Radical Republican	2	Reconstructionist	2
Henry Clay Whig	2	Union Conservative	1
Radical Union Repub	1	Democratic	2
Progressive Repub	1	Constitutional Union	1
Reconstruction	1	Union	1
For Grant	1		

When the members came to fill up the line inviting a definition of their politics, it was observed that it took them much longer to state that point than all the others. Perhaps a better estimate of their political divisions can be obtained from their votes on the various resolutions that have been acted on in the Convention. Taking all such votes for a basis, the relative strength of both parties is as follows: Republicans, (not all Radicals,) 67; Conservatives, 33, about 15 of whom hold extreme Southern views. The Radicals are in a majority over all, and, on a test vote, can carry any reasonable measure."

CURRENT LITERATURE.

MEMORY.

BY FITZ-GREENE HALLECK.

Written in 1810, and never before published.

Strong as that power, whose strange control
  Impels the torrent's force;
Directs the needle to the pole,
And bids the waves of ocean roll
  In their appointed course;
So powerful are the ties that bind
The scenes of childhood to the mind;
So firmly to the heart adheres
The memory of departed years.

Whence is this passion in the breast?
  That when the past we view,
And think on pleasures, once possessed,
In Fancy's fairest colors dressed,
  Those pleasures we renew?
And why do Memory's pains impart
A *pleasing sadness* to the heart?
What potent charm to all endears
The days of our departed years?

True—many a rosebud, blooming gay,
  Life's opening path adorns;
But all who tread that path will say,
That 'mid the flowers which strew its way,
  Are care's corroding thorns.
Yet still the bosom will retain
Affection ev'n for hours of pain;
And we can smile, though bathed in tears,
At memory of departed years.

'Tis distance our bewildered gaze
  On former scenes beguiles;
And Memory's charm the eye betrays,
For while enjoyments it displays
  And robes the past in smiles,
Its flattering mirror proves untrue,
Conceals the sorrow from our view,
And hides the griefs, the doubts and fears,
That darkened our departed years.

Time, when our own, we oft despise—
  When gone, its loss deplore;
Nor till the fleeting moment flies
Do mortals learn its worth to prize,
  When it returns no more.
For this, an anxious look we cast,
With fond regret, on hours long past—
For this the feeling heart reveres
The memory of departed years.

THEORY OF SPIRITUAL WIVES.—The higher theory of spiritual wives may be stated in a few words. The common notion of a legal union between man and woman is an act of pairing for life. At the altar we promise to take each other for good and ill, for better and worse, engaging before the world to dwell together, cleaving one to the other, and to none else, until death shall part us. What do we mean by these large words? That we take each other for life and for life only? That the bargain made in time is only good for time? That the affections, and the ties which bind them, cease with the grave? In short, do we mean that marriage is a temporary bond which has no part in our eternal life? This is the usual teaching of the schools; and in all those countries where the Church still reigns and rules this view of the marriage vow is never impeached by adverse decisions in a court of law. The vow is for life, and for the whole of life. If it lasts until the grave, it ends with the grave. The Latin maxim is "Once married, always married." "What God has bound let no man put asunder," says the Western Church. The husband shall be to his wife, the wife shall be to her husband only, until death shall break the seal and tear the record. So far runs the contract, and no further. Death only makes men free. Now, this theory of a marriage vow being good for life, and only for life, is more than simply unsatisfactory to men and women of a certain type of mind; it is absolutely repulsive. Husbands who care nothing for their wives, wives who care little for their husbands, may learn to bear it. When there is no rich estate of love, no subtle yearning, no blended life, between the two sexes, they can look forward to the grave as to an end of their wedded bonds, if not with ardor, yet still without agony of soul. But then, as the mystics say, in such a case, there has been no true marriage, either first or last. Such unions, they allege, are only partnerships in business and estate. Two properties, perhaps, have been made one; two family lines may have run into one stream; a dull and legal act having been solemnized with religious forms and beautified by orange blossoms and bridal benedictions. Such an affair of trade, it is alleged, may end most fitly with the hearse and shroud. But when a marriage of true hearts has been blessed throughout by love, as well as by the priest; when two young souls have grown one in feeling, in desire, in aspirations; then the thought of husband or wife ever ceasing to hold that dear relation to the other is hardly to be borne. The spirit kicks against that doctrine of a life apart, even when the promise is that it shall be passed in a brighter and a better world. Love, wanting no brighter world, refuses to admit the thought of a separated life. To true mates, marriage is not for the time now only, but for the time to come. Carnal ideas have no dominion in the sphere of love. Once bound to each other, true mates desire to be always bound. Love seeks no change; and why, if love is eternal, should the union which makes it visible end with the greater sleep? Men, it is alleged, who have found their mates on earth can never fall back into such a view. To their eyes wedlock is a covenant of soul with soul, made for all worlds in which there is conscious life; for the heavens above no less than to the earth below.—*Spiritual Wives, by Hepworth Dixon.*

A BATH IN AN AFGHAUN FORT.—About an hour had elapsed when the apparition of a handsome well-dressed Afghaun at the door warned me that the promised bath was ready. I was up in an instant, for I knew of old the comfort that an hour or so of parboiling and shampooing brought to aching bones and weary muscles. Outside in the little yard were grouped some four or five retainers of the young chief. They were all armed to the teeth, and after the Afghaun had marshaled them in order, it looked, when we all walked silently away together, as if we were bent on some desperate deed of blood, rather than for the peaceful purpose of a bath. We marched away with all due solemnity to that part of the citadel in which I was informed the young chief's apartments and "anderoon" were situated. Through dark passages, up crumbling steps, across little open terraces from which we looked up and caught a glimpse of lofty windowless walls, we made our way to the little honeycomb chambers that formed the "hummaum" or bath of the chief's dwelling. My attendants having here left me, I speedily surrendered myself to a tall gaunt man, who, stripped naked to the waist, was waiting for my arrival. In the space of a few minutes he had dressed me much in the same fashion in which he himself was clad. A gay-colored cotton sheet was wound about my lower limbs, and then being pulled tight at the waist, was fastened in the twinkling of an eye in a knot wonderfully firm and artistic. Another sheet was wrapped loosely but carefully about my head; and so accoutred, and shuffling over the tiled floor in wooden shoes, I accompanied my gaunt friend, who took me by the hand into a small inner chamber. In this chamber nothing was visible through the moist warm vapor that enveloped all things save a round aperture in the dome-like roof above. An intense discomfort of a few minutes, during which a sense pervaded me that the blood of the whole body had suddenly rushed into and filled the veins of my head; a short and sharp battle with the powers of darkness and pungent soap; a feeling of utter and hopeless prostration, amounting almost to faintness, quickly followed by a sensation that the languid life stealing back upon me was a dear treasure worth possessing—nay, more, a blessing to be humbly grateful for—these things, one and all, satisfied me that the man, portions of whose gaunt frame I had every now and then fancied I had caught a glimpse of through the misty darkness of the bath, was an artist of no mean pretensions, and one who, though living in this obscure mountain fort, might rank among the best and most skilled "hummaumches" of Isfahoon. During the delightful sense of comfort and repose that followed the bath I trifled with some coffee, very black and very bitter, a kaileeoon of indifferent tobacco, a huge water-melon, and a tray of sweetmeats. These last were snow-white and of all shapes. But the round ones, while they were the most palatable, were at the same time of a consistency so curious that one could only break them by laying them flat in the palm of one hand while you struck at them with the edge of another. In this way they broke at once like a biscuit. Any other attempt to break them and they resolved themselves into something the consistency of India-rubber, and then their motto was *frangas non flectes*.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE LANGUAGE OF THE HANDS.—The other day I was sitting near one of the greatest men in England, (perhaps it was in the House of Commons, but I shall not tell you exactly where,) and he was secretly suffering from suppressed anger, and was being bullied from all directions. The man maintained his part admirably; he was calm and equable in reply; when he sat down he put on an air of repose; he kept himself still, he governed his eyes, he governed that difficult organ to govern, the mouth; but his hands quivered with the emotion he felt, and the veins stood out upon them in stern relief. He little imagined he betrayed to me all that he felt by those hands.—*Macmillan's Magazine, for January.*

NOVELS PAST AND PRESENT.—No editor of the *Index Expurgatorius*, I conceive, would venture to banish from the family library such charming, tender, humanizing books as *The Caxtons*, as *My Novel*, or *What Will He Do With It?* or as *Harold*, although I have heard of mammas who forbade their daughters to read either *Pelham* or *Devereux*—both capital novels, but both replete with a degree of sensationalism, which the canting critic of *Blackwood* might well stigmatize as "feverish." The noble author of these works, however, contrived, at about the same time Mr. AINSWORTH was winning his hempen laurels, to produce a number of novels of essentially the same wholesome and cleanly order, and to which I entreat the attention of the Edinburgh preacher. There was *Eugene Aram*, for instance; the apotheosis of a bloodthirsty Yorkshire school-usher, who, actuated by the paltriest motives, murdered a barber and hid his body in a hole, and, after telling innumerable lies in the dock, was hanged. As the murderer was a good classical scholar, and had seen some acquaintance with the Oriental tongues, the noble novelist—then Mr. EDWARD LYTTON BULWER—made him a hero, made him the lover of a beautiful and virtuous maiden, and implied that the detestable crime for which he was duly gibbeted had been inspired by his craving for learning and his desire to buy more Greek plays and Hebrew dictionaries. Then there was *Paul Clifford*, another of the sanest and cleanliest novels ever penned. The hero was a highwayman, the bastard son of a Judge, who afterward sentenced his son to death. The editor of the *Athenæum*, who had offended Mr. BULWER, was caricatured as the companion of cut-purses, "fences," and footpads; and whole pages of the book were taken up with conversations in the purest thieves' slang. Then came *Ernest Maltravers*, and its sequel, *Alice*. Nothing could be cleanlier or wholesomer than these two masterpieces. The whole burden of the first was seduction; the pervading refrain of the other was concubinage; while in another, *Night and Morning*, abduction and seduction went hand-in-hand with adultery and secret marriage, a torn parish registry, murder, and the coinage of bad five-franc pieces. With respect to another clean and wholesome novel from the same pen, *Lucretia*, it is sufficient to remark that it was confessedly founded on the career of an unutterable villain called WAINWRIGHT, who for years made a practice of cajoling young ladies into insuring their lives in his favor, then seducing and ultimately poisoning them * * * I had almost forgotten the novels of the Right Hon. BENJAMIN DISRAELI. "Clean," those novels may, without the slightest irony, be declared. Mr. DISRAELI has always been distinguished by innate intellectual refinement and delicacy. The "wholesomeness" of *Venetia*, of *Coningsby*, of *Contarini Fleming*, of *Henrietta Temple*, is, however, very questionable indeed; but about the "sanity" of the entire series of Disraeli fictions it is difficult to hold two opinions. A recluse student who had been ingeniously left ignorant of the fact that Mr. DISRAELI has been Chancellor of the British Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons, and is one of the foremost of British statesmen, could scarcely be blamed if he arrived at the conclusion that the writer of *Sibyl* and *Tancred* was stark-staring mad. * * * Do I intend to maintain that the modern, the contemporary novel of life and character and adventure—the outspoken, realistic, moving, breathing fiction, which mirrors the passions of the age for which it is written, is preferable to the silly sentimentalities of Lady BLESSINGTON and Mrs. GORE, to the aristocratic highwaymen and intellectual assassins of *Paul Clifford* and *Eugene Aram*,—or to the dead thieves, bullies, doxies and turnkeys who were galvanized by Mr. HARRISON AINSWORTH? Unhesitatingly I say that I do. *Jane Eyre* was to all intents and purposes a "sensational" novel, and some fastidious parents might forbid their daughters to read a book in which there is a deliberate attempt at bigamy; in which there is a mad wife who tries to burn her husband's house down; in which the flogging of a girl at school is minutely described; and in which an impulsive little governess sits on a blind gentleman's knee, and pulls his beautiful dark hair about—likening it to the head of Samson. *Adam Bede* too is clearly "sensational." There is murder, and there is frailty in it. *Lady Audley's Secret*, *Aurora Floyd*, *Sir Jasper's Tenant*, *Henry Dunbar*, *Rupert Godwin*, *Eleanor's Victory*, *John Marchmont's Legacy*, *Birds of Prey*, are also indubitably sensational. Lady Audley has fair hair, and tries to murder two or three people; Aurora Floyd horsewhips the groom; the adventuress to *Sir Jasper's Tenant* personates her sister. But in all these novels the people walk and talk and act, not like the denizens of some phantom land of anthropophagi, where heads do grow beneath the owner's shoulders, but like dwellers in the actual, breathing world in which we live.—*Belgravia.*

ROSA BONHEUR.—ROSA BONHEUR has been named Academicienne by the Antwerp Institute. Honors richly deserved are rapidly crowning the great artist's career. In 1865, the Empress drove from the Palace of Fontainebleau to present her, in person, with the star of the Legion d'Honneur. Mlle. BONHEUR's country place is rather an extensive farm than the ordinary residence of a lady of her position. Every variety of cow, sheep, ox, goat and horse are to be seen, not only on the surrounding lawn, but crowding round their proprietor, who is attired in a cloth blouse in winter, and ruder garments apparently borrowed from her brother (the AUGUSTE whose painting we all admired at the Exhibition,) a stick in hand and hat stuck any way on a small, but remarkably well-shaped head; *coiffé à la* Titus, or, in less technical terms, the hair cut like a man's. The animals know her and follow her about. She absolutely refuses to receive ordinary visitors; but having purchased some cows of the Nivernais breed from a farmer, Mlle. BONHEUR admitted him to her studio. She had just completed an order for England, the subject of which was a farm-yard in the Nivernais. The peasant exclaimed on seeing it, "Why, you have painted my animals—I know them all; but why did you not put me in instead of that man? and that woman and children are not mine." Needless to remark, the great artist had never been at his farm, but she had painted the breed so accurately that the farmer believed the picture to have been taken from life, thus unconsciously paying her the highest possible compliment. The following anecdote has been related to me. A friend of hers had a little girl of extraordinary beauty, to whom Mlle. BONHEUR was much attached. The child, however, acquired a habit, in which she persisted, in making a series of disfiguring grimaces, constantly putting her fingers in her mouth, puffing out her cheeks, and even bringing her tongue into play in the service of her peculiar line of disobedience. Naturally every means of cure was tried, but in vain. The child only grimaced the more. Mlle. BONHEUR, unknown to her, sketched each separate contortion, adding a comic expression to the features, but perfectly preserving the likeness. The sketches were bound in an album and presented without any observation to the young delinquent, who turned over the sketches in silence, and was never seen to grimace again.—*London Daily News.*

A DINNER PARTY AT BELGRADE.—I accordingly mustered enough of the "mysterious gutturals" to say something civil and complimentary about the place, the dinner, and the company, which the Prince acknowledged politely, saying, "I believe you are the first Englishman who has ever set foot here. Your countrymen, I fancy, are too haughty to like to mix with indiscriminate company, and though the rule may be a safe one, they lose something by their reserve. The people who sit about you now in this room comprise every class and condition of life. That large man with the cicatrix on his cheek is Prince CARL DOLGOROUKI, and the man opposite to him, in green velvet and gold, was his valet once. He is now the Greek Minister of Police. Yonder is a Mexican General, who is now in command of a troop of banditti in Patras; they are in Russian pay, and are meant for service in Thessaly. He with the spectacles is the correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, and the tall quaint fellow on his left is HUNYADI, who is under sentence of death in Austria; and the dark handsome man, next but one to him, is SERISTARCHI, a man ruined by high play, and compromised in that affair of ORSINI'S." "Who is that noble-looking fellow near the stove—he with the white attila over the scarlet jacket?" "That's the headsman of the Valattica of Montenegro. It's a bold thing for him to sit down in a company many of whose sons and brothers have fallen under his sword. He's the vainest dog in Europe, and fancies the Queen of Greece is in love with him." "And what do they all do here? What their object in meeting thus?" "What the Bourse is to the moneyed folk this room is to the secret Police of Eastern Europe, and those countries which depend for their existence on the Turkish Empire. They play at espionage as men gamble at Homburg; each knows what his neighbor is after, and does his best to outwit him, now by bribing higher, now by sheer knavery, now by something a little more energetic than either" and he drew his finger significantly across his throat, and smiled as he spoke.—*Blackwood's Magazine for January.*

THE ROYAL PLATE ROOM.—The silver chamber (in short, plate-room,) in the Royal Palace at Hanover, has long been celebrated for the immense value of its contents. I should think his Ex-Majesty could have entertained at least five hundred persons off silver, from the first course to the last, without any loss of time from the washing up of the plates. Soup tureens, and those sort of things, were counted by the fifties. What nice booty for Prussia that would have been in the late war! King GEORGE very naturally felt rather spoony about his forks, and did not wish the Prussians to fork his spoons, and accordingly adopted the following stratagem: On the night before the Prussian occupation of Hanover he had all his plate built up in one of the cellars of the palace. At the same time a long line of apparently heavily-laden wagons were seen to pass out of the palace court on their way to the railway station, and it was given out that they contained the royal treasure, and that it was to be sent out of the country. Although the conveying the treasure to the cellar, the building it in, the arrangements with the wagons, &c., made it necessary that the secret should be confided to a very considerable number of persons, it has been so well kept that till a very few days ago, when the treasure was again brought out of its hiding-place, the public generally believed that it had really been sent out of the country. I imagine it will now be forwarded to Heitzing; at least King GEORGE has ordered some of his other valuable collections to be sent to that place.—*London Star.*

LOCAL KNOWLEDGE.—Plato divided mankind into those who have eyes and those who have none, and said that, while explorators of the former class see what comes before them in the course of their travels, because they bring eyes to see it, travelers of the latter class return home as wise as they went. He meant that our real acquaintance with the persons or events or places we are outwardly mixed up with depends on our previous training and capabilities for appreciating them as they are. The most powerful telescope is useless if the focus is not rightly adjusted to the eye. Of the thousands of Englishmen who are to be met with every Summer in all parts of the continent, how very few know anything of the history or habits or beliefs of the people whose faces they have been staring into for weeks or months! This is a trite remark as to our intercourse with foreigners; but it may sound like a paradox to say that it applies equally to our knowledge of large sections of our own countrymen. The fact is that we all live in a little world of our own, and most of us know next to nothing of what lies outside the charmed circle wherein we move and have our being. The literary, the scientific, the political and religious, the fashionable worlds represent so many distinct centres of life and thought, which absorb the exclusive interest of a vast proportion of their votaries, and mainly occupy the attention of many more. Of course the lines cross one another, and there are some men who belong to two, or even more than two, of these little worlds at once. But the limited range both of human faculties and of human life prevents this from being the rule. And it is curious, if we come to dwell upon the fact, to see how completely ignorant we often are of the habits and feelings and principles of those whom, perhaps, we meet in society every day, but who are none the less living in a wholly different sphere from our own. There are many-sided men, no doubt, to be found, and they give to social intercourse one of its greatest charms. But they are undeniably the exception. It would be almost as difficult for the reigning beauty of a London season to enter into the interests of a keen politician, or for either of them to grasp the standpoint of the rival combatants in the Colenso or Ritualist controversies, as it is for an educated Englishman to realize the mental processes of a South Sea Islander. And this, to come to our immediate point, is true in a modified sense of particular places, inhabited by men of the same blood with ourselves and governed by the same laws, though it is less true now than it was a century or half a century ago. What does an ordinary Londoner know about the denizens of what he has learnt, somewhat slightingly, to call "the provinces?" There is a separate public opinion of Liverpool or Birmingham, based on a number of local traditions and peculiarities, of which the tourist, who devotes a few hours or days to inspecting their dockyards and factories, knows nothing. It is, indeed, the tendency of modern civilization, with its increased facilities for locomotion and communication, to break down the barriers both of "provincial" and national idiosyncrasies; but its operation is slower than we are apt to imagine, and the cosmopolitan idea is never likely to attain an exclusive domination.—*Saturday Review.*

OLD FOLK IN NORMANDY.—In the provincial districts of France one cannot fail to be struck by two equally noticeable facts in the families of the peasants; children are brought up with excessive indulgence; old people are proportionably neglected. This state of things has its exceptions. I have known working mothers who were able to make their children obey them, and I possess among my poor people some few ancient friends whose sons and daughters surround them with all tender care. But, generally speaking, among our peasantry the two facts I have named always co-exist; for spoilt children who are neither respectful nor obedient in their youth are not likely to become so in ripe years. In our Normandy, when parents are no longer fit for work, it is customary for them to divide any small property they may have among their children, and then to go and live with one of these upon a sort of pension, to which the others contribute, the amount and payment of which small pittance the magistrate often has both to decide and enforce. The poor old folk, thus completely stripped of their possessions, languish forlornly in the chimney-corner. Often I meet them, dragging themselves feebly and solitary, up and down the orchard which is attached to almost every Norman cottage, or else put in charge of a troop of indocile, rude children, who torment them unceasingly. Continually I have said to myself, "Why cannot our peasants be taught the duty of taking care of their aged parents? or, why, at least, is there not some asylum for poor old men and women?"—*Macmillan's Magazine for January.*

PRIVATE HOUSES AT DAMASCUS.—From the mosque our party went to see the houses of the French and English Consuls, as also of several Jews and Moslems. It is impossible to conceive anything more beautiful or more luxurious. They are all of the same type. Emerging from dirty long lanes, and passing through low insignificant doorways, you come suddenly into a court paved with marble, with a fountain in the centre, shaded by oranges, lemons, pomegrantes, and other exotics, beautiful roses, (of the kind called in England the "monthly cluster," a highly-scented one, from which the attar is made,) jasmine, and other flowers. From this court opens out a succession of rooms such as are described in the *Arabian Nights*, the walls covered with mosaic, the ceilings of wood exquisitely carved in the most delicate Saracenic patterns, and equally exquisitely colored with that peculiar blending of shades none but Orientals understand. In the centre is again a fountain, and at each end of the room a raised divan covered with beautiful Persian carpets, the windows latticed and pierced in the most delicate patterns; beautiful china in niches, and other Oriental treasures, enameled narghilehs, (pipe-holders,) engraved bowls of silver and platina, into which divers patterns and passages of the Koran are elaborately worked, filigree coffee cups all glistening with jewels. Such are the houses of the English and French Consuls, and such, in a greater or less degree, is the Oriental idea of perfect luxury.—*Cradle Lands, by Lady Herbert.*

OLD JOKES.—There is scarcely a modern illustration of witty or humorous Irish simplicity which is not, at least, as old as the Platonic philosopher of Alexandria, Hierocles, who lived five centuries before the Christian era. At that early period men laughed at the simpleton who resolved never to go into the water till he had learned to swim; or at him who wished himself as speechless as the sick man from whom he could obtain no reply, in order that he might return the invalid's incivility; or at that other who attempted to keep his horse alive without food, and who failed just at the moment of success by the obstinate brute dying. Greeks laughed long before Irishmen at their respectively alleged fellow-countryman who carried a brick about as a sample of the house he had to sell. The Hibernian who shut his eyes before a looking-glass, that he might see how he looked when he was asleep; who bought a crow, to test the truth of the assertion that the bird lived a couple of centuries; who, in a shipwreck, clung to an anchor to save himself from drowning; and who remarked to a friend who reasonably denied the asserted fact of his reported death, that the fact had been vouched for by one who was more worthy of credit than he who denied it—that Hibernian is an old Greek in modern guise, and the Greek, as in the story of Amphitryon, is believed to be indebted to a Hindoo predecessor who may, probably, turn and "*Chin chin!*" to the original inventor of the story in Pekin!—*Argosy for January.*

REST.

From St. Paul's for January.

If one might choose one's rest, I would choose
  Sleep, that never is troubled or stirred—
Folded hands, 'neath the grass and the dews
  And the soft song of a bird.

Rest from love—as bitter as sweet—
  From ghostly doubtings of faith and trust;
With my heart, once racked with a restless beat,
  Only a pinch of dust.

Rest from the labor, that comes to nought,
  From the tender anguish of poets' songs;
Rest from the hunger and drought of thought,
  And the sight of others' wrongs.

Only, as there I slept in my cell,
  I must have in my cold hand, closely prest,
The hand of the one who loves me well—
  Or that sleep would not be rest.

If one might choose one's rest, I would choose
  Sleep, where a tear's drop is not heard,
Where one does not know what it is to lose—
  Even a dog or a bird.

COLORED STARS.—If a brilliant star be observed when near the horizon, it will be seen to present the beautiful phenomenon of "colored scintillation." The colors thus exhibited exceed in purity even those seen in the solar spectrum or in the rainbow. By comparison with them the light which flashes from the ruby, the emerald, the sapphire, or the topaz, appears dull and almost earthy. There are four or five stars which present this phenomenon with charming distinctness. The brilliant Vega, in the constellation Lyra, which rarely sets in our latitude, is one of these. At midnight in Winter, and earlier with the approach of Spring, this splendid blue-steel star may be seen as it skirts the southern horizon, scintillating with red, blue and emerald light. Arcturus twinkles yet more brilliantly low down toward the northeast in our Spring evenings. Capella is another noble scintillator, seen low down toward the moon during the Summer nights. But these, though they are the most brilliant northern stars, yet shine with a splendor far inferior to that of Sirius, the famous dog-star. No one can mistake this noble orb as it rises above the southern horizon in our Winter months. The vivid colors exhibited by Sirius as it scintillates have afforded a favorite image to the poets. HOMER compares the celestial light which gleamed from the shield and helmet of DIOMED to the rays of "Sirius, the star of Autumn," which "shines with a peculiar brilliancy when laved by ocean's waves," and, to pass at once from the father of poetry to our greatest modern poet, we find TENNYSON's "Princess" the same image, when he says of Arac and his brothers,

"As the fiery Sirius alters hue,
And bickers into red and emerald, shone
Their morions, washed with morning, as they came."

It is difficult to persuade oneself that these ever-changing tints do not really belong to the stars. But there is now no doubt that they are caused by our own atmosphere. Unequally warm, unequally dense, and unequally moist in its various strata, the air transmits irregularly those colored rays which together produce the light of a star. Now one color prevails over the rest, and now another, so that the star appears to change color. But it is only low down toward the horizon that these changes take place to their full extent. In the tropics, where the air is more uniform in texture, so to speak, the stars do not scintillate unless they are quite close to the horizon, "a circumstance," says HUMBOLDT, "which gives a peculiarly calm and serene character to the celestial depths in those countries."—*Frazer's Magazine.*

A REVIVAL RIOT IN KONIGSBERG.—The fun grew fast and fierce. To every cry from within the Junker Hof, these madcaps answered by derisive shouts. When the believers sighed, they groaned; when the sinners sobbed, they yelled and screamed. One noisy fellow got upon the stairs, from which he passed the word of command to his companions in the street. The reverend doctor has a searching voice; his louder tones could be heard through the double windows; and when in his eloquent fury he cried out, "Christus kommt!" they cheered him with a loud ironical roar of "Christus hoch! Christus hoch!" Nor was this rudeness on the part of these young men the worst. Bent on yet rougher mischief, gangs of students formed into close files, and began their game of wedging through the crowd; hustling the men, chafing the women; trampling on people's feet, and dragging off their clothes. The night was cold, the street was wet. The crowd swayed to and fro, stamping, chafing, passionate; and when it was seen that no more persons could find room within the walls, the whole body of students who had been left outside began to join their fellows in rushing and pushing, in screeching and yelling. They tore away into the dense masses of people; bonneting the men, pulling the women about. Girls who were pretty they caught and kissed, crying, "Seraphim kisses! Seraphim kisses!" Those women who could get away, ran home; but many of the insulted creatures could not free themselves from the crowd. The men who had come with them to the meeting either fought with their tormentors or struggled to carry them away. Still, the young men pushed in and out of the crowd, crying, "Give me a kiss; a Seraphim kiss; only a Seraphim kiss!—*Spiritual Wives, by Hepworth Dixon.*

AN INTELLIGENT CAT.—A correspondent of the London *Spectator*, sending some anecdotes of cats, says: "But the cat of cats was a tortoiseshell, 16 years old when I made her acquaintance, as I was assured by her owner, who had had her from kittenhood. She was getting fat and lazy, yet she would not only follow him about the garden when he was at work, even in cold weather, in preference to lying on her warm mat by the fireside, but would catch birds as he had trained her to do, without ruffling a feather of their plumage, and bring them to him in triumph alive and unhurt, and showing great pride in the feat. The most extraordinary thing was the attachment she formed for a young dog that was given to one of the inmates of the household, and the sympathy she showed for him when he was beaten. There was a wide kitchen chimney where wood was burnt, as usual in French country houses; Carlo was very fond of getting into the ashes, but this was strictly forbidden, and a switch was kept in the chimney-corner to chastise him with when he transgressed. This stick frequently disappeared in an unaccountable manner, till at last it was discovered, by ocular demonstration, that the old cat carried it off to prevent the punishment of her friend. Who can say there was not benevolence as well as affection developed in this animal?"

AWKWARD INTERRUPTIONS.—It may even happen that the very dinner of which you are partaking has been got up for the express purpose of introducing some special dish, or some remarkable delicacy—a piece of beef which has come from the Brazils in paraffine, or a canvas-back duck which has traveled from the United States in ice—and that your story has the ill-luck to be in progress at the moment when the dish of the day is produced. Or even if the dinner has not been got up with a distinct object of this kind, it is quite possible that when you are in full swing, and even perhaps nearing your crisis, some *entrée* of a novel description may make its *debut*, and your host, who really cannot be expected to sacrifice his effect for the sake of yours, will arrest your progress with, "One moment, JONES, I must call our friend the Alderman's attention to the merits of this prawn curry."—*Cornhill Magazine for January.*

A FEW EDUCATIONAL DEFINITIONS.—Mental Arithmetic: Abstraction. Bookkeeping: Not returning volumes lent. Land Surveying: From the top of Mount Blanc. Elementary drawing: Of babies in perambulators. Free-hand Drawing: Thief abstracting a purse from your pocket. Shorthand: Giving two fingers to shake. Reading and Elocution: Good speaking in Berkshire. Use of the Globes: To cover the gas-burners. Composition: Half-a-crown in the pound. Dictation: "Richard, you must take me to the opera to-night." The Art of Illuminating: Roughing dextrously. Political Economy: M. P. in cheap lodgings. Fencing: Answering questions in Parliament.—*Punch's Almanack.*

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Southern Mining Countries.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 10.

What are called the Southern Mining Counties in California are those sending out their treasure by Stockton—Mariposa, Tuolumne, Calaveras and Amador. They were once the great mining region of California. My journey lay from Mariposa along the Foot Hills to Calaveras. A singular appearance attracted the attention of our party at once on the Mariposa Hills. The slates which cover the ground here had been thrown almost on end by the volcanic upheaval of this region, and then eroded or broken, so that they stood in slightly inclined gray slabs, covered with moss, and had exactly the appearance of old grave-stones in countless numbers, and we seemed thus to be journeying through the burial places of ancient nations.

From Mariposa to Amador County, some seventy miles, one of the great quartz veins of California extends, where have been some of the most profitable quartz mines and placer diggings. Near Coulterville it comes forth in a great mass of white quartz, called the Peñon Blanco, (White Rock.) In Mariposa there are few volcanic deposits, and therefore but little hydraulic washings. The county is covered with the ruins of the unused buildings of quartz mills. The number of these abortive attempts can hardly be imagined. Nothing of importance was being done in quartz mining on the Mariposa Estate, owing to the internal difficulties of the Company.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

In this county are more of the Tertiary and Post-Tertiary and volcanic deposits, and in consequence more placer-diggings.

Interesting remains of the early fauna of California have been found here more than anywhere else in the State. The auriferous slates occupy a belt of some twenty-five miles in width, but the country generally is underlaid with granite, and volcanic deposits cover both granite and slates. A striking feature to the traveler's eye is the cropping out of the limestone belt. This space was often the channel of the ancient rivers, which are now obliterated, and being worn by water into deep cavities, small ridges or buttresses with a singular corroded and rounded form are now left obtruding from the placer-diggings. Sometimes these curious ridges are cut with trap-dykes.

It must be remembered that a great deal of the placer-mining of the State has been done in the beds of ancient rivers, which have now utterly passed away. These streams frequently run at right angles to the courses of the present rivers, showing how grand have been the changes of the surface of the country since these old rivers washed down the fragments of quartz and golden sands from the high Sierras. These limestone ridges acted in those remote periods as gigantic "riffles," to catch the gold whirled down the streams, and the miner now has some of his greatest "finds" beneath them.

In this limestone belt is a very curious cave, called "Bower Cave," which we visited, but which I will not stop here to describe.

The great quartz vein cropped out again near Jamestown. On one bank of the Stanislaus there was a very curious appearance, as of coral reefs or cliffs. The people called it "lava," but it was an immense mass of calcarious tufa formed over the auriferous gravel, and is said to contain interesting caverns. Here have been found valuable remains of the mastodon, elephant and fossil horse.

TABLE MOUNTAIN.

One of the most interesting features of scenery on the journey was a long mountain ridge as level as an artificial terrace. I thought, at first, it must be an ancient river terrace; it is, however, in fact, a *river in the air*—a vast, solidified stream of lava, whose banks have vanished. This remarkable feature is well-known to miners as the "Table Mountain," and is one of the most interesting evidences of the vast changes which have gone on on the surface of the earth that I ever remember to have seen.

Countless ages ago, when the rhinoceros browsed on the forests of the Sierras and the hippopotomus wallowed in the streams which now yield the golden gravel to the Yankee miner, and the camel (or an animal allied to it,) roamed over what are now the Foot Hills, a vast stream of lava was poured down from the mountains beyond the Big Trees of Calaveras, and flowed some forty miles, till it was solidified. It can be traced now on the north side of the Stanislaus River, at a height of more than 2,000 feet above the river. Below Abby's Ferry, the Stanislaus has broken through it, but it reappears southwest of Columbia as a mountain and continues some twenty miles from the river. There could not be a stream of lava 140 to 150 feet thick and 1,700 feet wide (as it is in one point,) without banks in which to flow. It must have run between mountains, and have followed the channel of some ancient river, as there are some 200 feet of auriferous gravel-beds beneath it. When it was poured from its volcano, there could have been no Stanislaus Valley, now 2,000 feet deep. A mountain must have filled that canyon, and also Wood's Creek on the other side, as walls for this tremendous river of lava. But its banks being of slate have all eroded and washed away, while on the hard basaltic lava hundreds of thousands of years have hardly made a wrinkle or furrow. It stands level as if by art, more solid than a mountain, almost untouched by time, while the surrounding country has been almost washed away, and a furrow through it and the slates has been worn 2,000 feet deep by the slow action of a mountain torrent.

Beneath this hoary monument of antiquity the modern miner has been very busy, and some of the richest "hauls" in California have been made here.

If any of your readers have any lingering romance about a mining country, or the "golden sands" of California, they should travel through these "Southern Mining Counties." Mining, at the best, is a sort of devil's, or ghoul's work, on a landscape. The curse of nations seems to follow it. Even fresh battle-fields are soon covered with grass and flowers and grain; but no green thing grows where the miner hath been. The shining meadows with the gay wild flowers so peculiar to California, are dug up as if with fresh-made graves; the rounded outline of the hills is broken with heaps of dirt; green slopes disfigured with unsightly piles of gravel and stones; whole fields are covered with sand and pebbles, as if from an inundation; the clear mountain streams are muddy with dirt; trees are overthrown and vineyards and farm-houses undermined; the whole landscape is a picture of roughness, waste and isolation.

But what shall I say of a deserted mining country, such as these counties. For fifty miles traveling through this scene of chaos we saw but one white miner; he stood, as pale as a corpse, in deep water, guiding listlessly a hydraulic pipe, and did not even look up as our party stopped in a carriage close by him to gaze at his work. Here and there a lonely Chinaman in some river-bottom was pensively shaking his rocker, gleaning what the Americans had abandoned, or two or three were quietly working some sluice, in gold-dirt already sifted over and over again. The towns, rightly named "camps," seemed almost abandoned. People had left them when the tide of fortune turned, as the hunter leaves his hut when game fails. The long streets of gambling hells and drinking saloons were almost empty.

The saddest relics of the past were here and there, the young men who had failed in mining and were broken down by drink, and now haunted the old diggings and the taverns for a chance job. They seemed sometimes men of education, and perhaps of former wealth. What histories of tragic struggle with fortune and of defeat there are unwritten in California!

How many young men for whom still fond hearts of sisters or mothers beat lovingly in vain, have fought the battle of life here unsuccessfully, and have died, as men know how to die, in solitude and desertion, without a murmer or a groan. For in California, men who fail are too proud to return to the East or to ask sympathy or help. I know nothing more touching than in these scenes of former greed and insane money-getting, to see occasionally a miner's grave. We can well imagine with what hope and courage that man had struck for fortune in these desolate places where wealth sometimes came in a day; how he had tried and tried again, each time with lessening hope and weaker power; how the best years slipped away while he lost all that is worth having, for the sake of the gold that always became ashes as he reached it. At last the weary labor ended, and with broken heart he is laid in an unknown grave, beside the gold-dust he had so vainly labored for.

I hope I may not be thought too melancholy in my picture of an old mining country, but certainly at this time the California southern mining-counties have a funereal aspect. There is here a fine opportunity for a Ruskinian moralist. Gold-hunting in the ground seems to curse not only the unhappy seekers, but nature itself. And yet this is but a superficial view. Gold-mining, as it is now in some northern counties, under responsible persons or associations, and proper management, does not differ from any other business in its moral effects. And even here Nature is beginning to assert her "healing power." Near Columbia and other towns, green vineyards are covering the unsightly heaps of gravel and the volcanic deposits, turned up by the insatiable gold-diggers; the bowie-knife of the miner is turned into the pruning-hook, and the pick-ax to the hoe; the ancient gold-sluices in which water was brought from distant mountains are now used as irrigating canals, and the sands that furnished the gold now give the sustenance needed for the grape.

The receipt at San Francisco from the northern mines during the first six months of 1867, were $2,210,773; in the same period in 1866, $2,298,384, and in 1865, $3,369,564. The amount received during the whole year in 1864 from this source, was $6,858,153; in 1861, $9,363,214. The northern mines during the first six months of 1867, delivered $18,989,476. The former produce of the southern mines has reached, as we see, nearly $10,000,000. And the greater part from placer-diggings. At the present time, there are probably not a hundred thousand dollars a year obtained from these; nearly the whole product must be from quartz mining. C. L. B.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Prof. Fawcett's Lecture on the Rural Population of England—Spiritualism—The Educational Question—Servants, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1868.

Last night Prof. FAWCETT, M. P., Professor of Political Economy at Cambridge University, gave a lecture at St. James' Hall, under the auspices of the Reform League, on the "Future Condition of the Rural Population of England." Mr. BEALES was in the chair, swelling and radiant—the most self-satisfied, happy and triumphant man in the Three Kingdoms. The only drawback was that he was very hoarse, and spoke as from the centre of a woolpack. Prof. FAWCETT, a slender, pale man of about 45 years, totally blind, wearing green glasses, was led upon the platform by his nice pretty little wife, who is about 20, almost too pretty for a blind man, and so careful, attentive, helpful and adoring to her clever and distinguished husband that they make a very pleasant picture. There was an audience of over two thousand persons, very enthusiastic and demonstrative.

Prof. FAWCETT is just a fair, clear-headed lecturer. He never rises to eloquence, but his plain, orderly, earnest statements keep the attention of his hearers. He began with the principle he lays down to his classes at Cambridge, that the aggregate of a nation's wealth is not so importrnt as its distribution so as to insure the largest amount of happiness to its people. He described the actual condition of the rural parish in England. A country gentleman who owns all the land; a clergyman; four or five farmers paying each a thousand pounds rent, three or four shopkeepers and a hundred agricultural laborers, few of whom can read, living in wretched hovels, on wages of from eight to twelve shillings a week. This is the condition of rural England.

SPIRITUALISM IN ENGLAND.

As, in this enlightened age, a newspaper correspondent should be up to most things, I have sent for the January number of the *Spiritual Magazine*, and can give you the latest news from the inner world. Mr. HOME'S getting into Chancery seems to have been good for him. At Norwood, the other night, in the presence of a Lord, an Honorable and other distinguished persons, and also at Great Malvern, there have been some peculiar and astounding manifestations. I pass over such common phenomena as a semi-grand piano-forte rising two feet from the floor, or a table suspending itself and swaying gracefully in mid air, or the playing on an accordeon by invisible fingers, the keys being seen to move. Of course everybody in America has seen these things. I copy, *verbatim*, something as novel as it must be to some persons incredible. At Great Malvern, "Mr. HOME said he felt as if his hair was being pulled, but without causing pain; on the contrary, he described the sensation as pleasant. At his request, one of those present held his feet, his body became elongated, while thus held, to the height of seven feet, the time of this elongation being about one minute. Between Mr. HOME'S waistband and waistcoat the clothing separated the span of a hand wide, showing distinctly that his body had been stretched. The persons present gathered about him, measured him, examined, and were satisfied,' for he was not only lengthened but shortened several times. The act of elongating and drawing in appeared to take place almost at will, for, strange to say, Mr. HOME alternately shrank into the size of a boy, and then again heightened out quite seven feet. These manifestations lasted for quite seven minutes." At Norwood, where these elongations again occurred, they were accurately measured upon the wall of the room. Standing beside a man six feet high, Mr. HOME became a head taller, and then shrank until his head only reached the other's shoulder. The editor of the *Spiritual Magazine*, a well-known London solicitor, makes no comment, but lawyer-like, quotes a precedent: JAMBLICUS, on the Mysteries of the Egyptians, &c., sec. 3, cap. 5, says: "The signs of those that are inspired are multiform. * * * Sometimes there are pleasing harmonies, dances, and according voices. Again, the body is seen to be taller or larger, or is elevated, or borne aloft through the air, &c." I see also that the Davenport Brothers have been at Geneva, where such a crowd gathered to see them that they had to adjourn from a large hall to the circus.

T. L. HARRIS' recent writings are reviewed in this magazine, but not very favorably. Mr. HARRIS, it appears, some years ago, wrote some volumes of poems, dictated by the spirits of BYRON, SHELLEY, KEATS, POLLOK, &c. Now, he says all such pretended spirits are devils and impudent impostors. Worse than this, he "made himself the willing mouthpiece of Satan, and, at his dictation, wrote down and published a set of the most diabolical effusions, which, collected into a volume, he entitled *The Song of Satan*, from which some quotations are made, the most diabolical being a song with the rather common-place refrain,

"Life is a game, and the merriest plan
Is to dance while you may, and to kiss while you can."

Satan must be fond of dancing, for another of his songs says:

"Then dance by night, and dance by day,
With a ho, ho! follow me down;
For wine and women lead the way
When travel to the devil's town."

No doubt there is much to offend in the wild and grotesque rhapsodies of this anarchical writer; and it is not improbable that the following description of the social and moral condition of England, as seen from the supernal spheres where such seers wander at will, may interfere a little with the popularity of the newest explanation of the Apocalypse. Mr. HARRIS says:

"Age after age, the guiltiness of the people has been absorbed as a poison, till the elements reek, and the earth is tainted thereby. Over well nigh extinct feudalism, all victorious Mammonism, in this last age, erects its throne. It is a social hell. Every man who sins through the body infuses, through bodily sin, bodily poison into the body of nature. What then must the body of this terrestrial England be? * * * But the crimes that are buried in its soil are coming forth to take possession of its body: the judgment of this nation is at hand. This is the land of common-sense; the hard, shrewd, practical, bargaining, money-getting, power-holding country, that has undertaken to be the merchant, the manufacturer and middleman for all the globe; the land of the heavy purse and the strong arm."

Then, after a terrific picture of national guilt, he cries:

"The thunders of the four gospels are loosening their voices. Lips, crushed into dumbness for generations, and trodden into dust, are faintly heard, and lo, all around us it is our brother's blood that goeth up from the ground. The invisible Hades has broken loose, and, like a subterranean torrent, men hear the hollow voices of the under world. Men stand upon an earth that is crumbling, and beneath a firmament that is being cleft asunder, by the swift down rushing of the final breath of fire. * * We have graded and terraced the precipitous mountain-sides, and planted our gardens, and built our palaces thereon, but they overhang the pit. For this land in the future, there is but one of two things possible—utter abnegation of self, utter abjuration of vices, utter casting out of devils, utter acceptance of Divine life in all things,—or the last days and the last experiences of an old man grown gray in evil; paralysis, and imbecility, and idiocy, and death, and judgment and hell!"

And what says his reviewer to this tremendous prophecy? "There is, no doubt," he says, "great truth in these statements;" but why did Mr. HARRIS come into this social hell, festering with the crimes of ages, fetid with the breath of mammon bishops, of bloated Plutocrats, and murderous and adulterous kings? Why choose this land, swarming with demons, for the parturition of a new Apocalypse, while all America, the spiritual West, as he terms it, is open to him, with all its vast solitudes and airy mountains? As I am getting as muddled as Joey in *No Thoroughfare*, I shall leave seer and reviewer to settle the matter between them.

THE LAND QUESTION.

And now the remedy. First, free trade in land. They must get rid of primogeniture and entail. If a man dies without making a will all his real estate goes to his eldest son, or nearest heir male. The law allows a man also to settle his whole estate upon an unborn descendant. The freeholders, the old yeomanry of England, her strength under ELIZABETH and CROMWELL, have been swept away. How, the Professor did not say. England is the country of land monopoly. In America, and generally over the Continent of Europe, the land is owned by its cultivators. Here this is the rare exception.

But for the agricultural laborers to benefit by any measure for the destruction of land monopoly they must be educated. They are incredibly ignorant. When not at work they are either boozy or asleep. Children begin to work on the land at six years old, and have no opportunities for education. The factory acts must be extended to agricultural labor, and there must be compulsory education.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING.

The next step will be coöperative farming. The men who work upon the land must have a direct interest in its production. Furthermore, the suffrage must be extended to the agricultural laborers. There must be household suffrage in the counties. It may be necessary to sweep away the game laws. The counties are now largely governed by magistrates, appointed by the Crown. Any incompetent booby, if he only inherited property, was appointed a country magistrate. The people had no control over the rates or expenditures. And so he would join with MILL and BRIGHT, the two greatest men in England, in bringing about these great changes: free trade in land, compulsory education, household suffrage.

A CHORUS OF PUFFS.

When a lecture is finished, there commences, in England, a very stupid performance. Mr. DILKE, a candidate for Parliament, in a speech longer than necessary, moved a vote of thanks to Professor FAWCETT, plastering him in the usual fulsome fashion, and in total disregard of the saying that "praise to the face is open disgrace." Mr. ELT seconded the resolution, laying the plaster on more thickly. In the course of his speech he mentioned, for the first time during the evening, Ireland. The whole house burst into a roar of plaudits. Mr. BEALES put the vote, with another coat of what it were bare cowardice to call flattery. I don't see how a man can stand it. I should think he would shrink into his boots. But these Englishmen seem to like it. They will go on slavering each other for a good half hour in the most senseless and disgusting fashion. Then, when the vote of thanks had been carried with an enthusiasm that brought a flush or a blush to the cheeks of the blind professor, and made his little wife look radiently happy, he got up to return thanks. He said he had not mentioned Ireland, not because he did not sympathize with her people, but because it was too large a subject for mere mention. He was for full justice to Ireland, and considered that the most urgent work for the next session of Parliament. And then he plastered Mr. BEALES as the greatest man, and the leader of the greatest movement of modern times, and moved a vote of thanks to him for presiding. Mr. MANTLE, a member of the League, and an Irishman, then seconded this motion, and made the only really eloquent speech of the evening. He was humorous, sarcastic, impassioned, and on the Irish question brought down the house in real earnest. Summing up with Irish fervor the reforms demanded for Ireland, he said, "if to demand this is Fenianism, *then I am a Fenian!*" There was no mistake about the great majority of the audience being also Fenians, with the same qualification. At last Mr. BEALES rose, swelling and pluming himself visibly, and out of the woolsack of his soft voice and hoarseness, plastered everybody with eulogies, himself included, and then, as the reporters say, the proceedings terminated.

These compliments of all seasons—these mutual admirations and fulsome panegyrics, which end every English meeting, are so much a matter of course, that when the degrading palaver begins the reporters shut up their note books and escape, saying only that "the meeting was brought to a close with the usual proceedings."

The most striking feature of this large and orderly meeting was its unmistakable sympathy for Ireland, and the fact that while the illegal violence of the Fenians was condemned, that of Mr. BEALES and the Reform League was gloried in as an example to all reformers.

The educational question, which largely occupied Prof. FAWCETT, is full of difficulties, but when men of all shades of politics work together for one object, it must be accomplished. And not a day too soon, if England is to be saved from utter ruin. Its condition is deplorable and disgraceful—if it be true that intelligence is a condition of strength, prosperity and happiness. In this England—leaving Scotland and Ireland out of the account—there are one million of utterly uneducated children. There are one million of paupers, of whom not one in six can write his name. There is half a million of "roughs"—outcasts—from whatever is good in society, only the merest fraction of whom can read or write. A step higher, one million of people are always on the verge of pauperism, and in such abject ignorance that they dare not leave their own parishes to get work. There is another million, whose work is irregular, a greater portion of whom can hardly spell out a page of a printed book. Over eight millions, in England and Wales alone, rests a pall of thick darkness—a state of ignorance, vice, crime and misery. The class of skilled workmen, say four millions, are better educated and better paid; but still so far below the standard of the same class in France or Germany, that they have not even the foundation for a scientific education, such as they need to enable England to hold her own as a manufacturing power.

I have copied the above statement almost word for word, from a carefully-prepared report on the educational statistics of England and Wales. I add to it the fact that in the district of East London, besides the workhouse paupers, there are at this moment over 41,000 persons receiving out-door relief, supplemented by public charities; while deaths by starvation are so frequent as to indicate that hundreds are all the time really starving to death, for the want of some wise, comprehensive, systematic mode of relief. At the same time a vast ignorant population is becoming demoralized and pauperized. People are actually coming into the destitute district, crowding more and more, for the chance of living on the stream of charitable contributions poured into it. Since the cry of distress has gone up, a set of fanatical preachers have squatted in the district, who are begging all over the kingdom for money, and doling out what they choose to give of it to those who will listen to their sermons and receive their tracts. Oh, for one good dose of despotism!

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

Among the reforms now proposed in England is one respecting domestic servants, whose extravagance in dress, depravity of morals, and unreliability of conduct, has become unendurable. A clergyman's wife has therefore started a reform movement, and makes an appeal to the ladies of England to join in carrying it out. The great evil in dress, which among the lower orders, has arrived at a pitch of extravagance, has changed the appearance of English towns and villages. Ladies are exhorted to fix upon some standard of dress to be strictly enforced for female servants, of some neat suitable patron, but in which all superfluities shall be prohibited. No servant shall be allowed, on pain of dismissal, to wear flowers, feathers, brooches, buckles or clasps, ear-rings, lockets, neck-ribbons and velvets, kid gloves, parasols, waistbands and sashes, jackets, Garibaldis, and all trimming on dresses, crinoline, or steel of any kind. No dress to touch the ground. Let dresses be gored, so as to make the figure neat and small. Let the hair be worn off the face, in the fashionable style, and neatly braided close to the head behind. A small round white cap, without ribbons or trimming. No pads or frisettes, no chignons, no hair ribbons or velvets.

The same system is recommended for girls in the Sunday-schools, church singers, village schoolmistresses, and the lower orders generally.

On the other hand we have in a Bristol paper an account of a strike in a gentleman's family in the west of England of all his servants, thirty in number, not for higher wages, but better food. These poor creatures were starving on five meals a day. They had eggs and bacon, toast, bread, butter, tea and coffee for breakfast; bread, cheese and ale for lunch; hot joints of beef and mutton and pastry for dinner; toast, bread and butter for tea; meat or bread and cheese and ale for supper. The demand of the deputation was for beef-steakes and mutton-chops for breakfast. As the gentleman was expecting distinguished visitors and did not know where to get other servants in season, their demand was complied with. A vast army of flunkies is fed in this fashion, while English laborers and their families are are starving on eight or ten shillings a week, and great numbers of the Irish are subsisting on potatoes and water.

I do not wonder that Dr. CUMMING preaches the speedy end of all this. I find a report of a sermon he preached on this subject Sunday week. It was an apology for the non-destruction of the world in 1867. He is reported to have said:

"I may have erred—who hasn't erred? I told you this earth would come to ruin and confusion in 1867. It hasn't. So much the better for you, and for the earth besides. The Eternities are like a clock; some go fast, some go slow. Mine happens—when I say that, I mean my prophecy—to go slow. Again, so much the better for you. Had it gone fast, where would you be this moment? Hell! I told you of the abomination of desolation standing in the Holy Place. What is that Abomination? Feminism. What is the Holy Place? Our pure, Protestant, evangelical England."

The weather is as beautiful to-day, as if it were May instead of January, with a warm sun, bright sky, and soft air, which almost makes fires unnecessary. A week ago we had our gas lighted at noon all over London. MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Receptions at the American Embassy—Exhibition Awards to Americans—The Schumacher-D'Orvault Scandal—Musical Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1868.

Although a large portion of the fashionable world have gone to Nice, Pau and other milder climates, their absence is scarcely noticed. Between court and diplomatic receptions, dinners and balls, the social occupations of the season seem as full as ever. Among the pleasantest reunions of the capital are the weekly receptions of the American Legation. They are called "receptions," but in reality they are nothing of the stiff and formal character of such gatherings. Comprising almost as many foreigners as Americans, and including a great number of diplomatic and other celebrities, they are exceedingly interesting for such of our countrymen as visit Paris for the first time, while for the young people of the resident families, they offer the attraction of good music and plenty of dancing. The style of dressing at these receptions is, to be sure, somewhat extravagant, but as our country people do not like to be outdone in anything, we may pardon them the ambition to look as well as their neighbors. Low dresses, long trains and diamonds or pearls constitute the costumes *de rigueur* on these occasions. A lady with a high dress, however she may be advanced in years, would look as much out of place as if she appeared in strictly walking costume. The effect of all this expenditure of silks, lace and jewelry is, of course, very brilliant, but it is not altogether consistent with conventional notions of republican simplicity. The truth is, that our country people are daily becoming more remarkable for their extravagant expenditure. The French and English no longer pretend to compete with them. What the effect of this prodigality will be on our condition at home, I leave to others to anticipate. When people are in Rome they must do as Rome does, and I must say that Gen. and Mrs. DIX acquit themselves very handsomely of the obligation.

THE EXHIBITION AWARDS TO AMERICANS.

In my last I alluded briefly to the awards to American exhibitors distributed by the Emperor on the 8th of January, and have since been looking for the further report promised in connection with them. As it has not as yet made its appearance, I may take this opportunity of anticipating the facts which it will set forth in relation to the grand prize granted to Mr. MCCORMICK, of Chicago, and which was followed, on the recommendation of the jury (higher group,) by the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

The award was made to Mr. MCCORMICK on the ground of his being the inventor of the reaping machine, the successful competitor in all the great international trials that have been made of such machines, and the largest manufacturer of them for more than a quarter of a century. The extent of the triumph thus achieved, and which has made Mr MCCORMICK'S name as familiar throughout Europe as it is in America, can scarcely be appreciated at home, and therefore I feel warranted in giving some little space to the facts set forth in the report. It shows him to have made his machine in 1831, since which period 80,000 of them have been made at a single manufactory, and 10,000 by licenses in Europe. His first patent embracing the leading original features of the machine and his others a few years after, but although owing to their great value to the country he never could get an extension of any of them, he has ever since kept at the head of all other manufacturers, either in America or Europe. His first prize, the gold medal of the American Institute, was won in 1849; the next the great Council medal he received in London in 1851; and in 1855 he secured the grand gold medal in Paris for "the machine that worked the best in all the trials and the type after which all other reaping-machines were made." These were followed by the highest prize (gold medal) conferred by the United States Agricultural Society at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1857, after a nine days trial; the prize at London in 1862; the highest prize by the Lancashire County Society at its trial in competition with all others; prizes at Lille and Hamburg in 1863, (both international and after competitive trials,) the latter being the highest prize, (gold medal,) and accorded "for the invention and perfecting of the reaping machine;" and finally the crowning triumph of the grand prize, awarded to him in the greatest and most arduous contest of all, that of the Exhibition just closed, and won after separate trials on the two farms of the Emperor at Fouillouse and Vincennes, in competition with machines from England, France, Prussia, Spain, and the United States, and also after a separate trial made on another farm belonging to the Emperor at Chalons, at the request of His Majesty. It may be interesting to your agricultural readers to learn that on this last occasion the Emperor spent upward of an hour inspecting the machine in company with Mr. MCCORMICK, and that after carefully examining its various parts and watching its working, he expressed his entire satisfaction with it, and added that he would not only use it on his own farms, but would encourage its employment generally in France. His Majesty was accompanied on this trial by Marshal NEIL, the Minister of of War, his Chief of Artillery, and the Director-General of the Imperial domains, who also gave the machines an equally critical examination.

As the commercial results of this invaluable invention and its advantages in supplying the dearth of labor during a period of war are known to almost every one in the United States, it will not be necessary for me to allude to the estimates made to this effect in the report. It is sufficient for me to state that they are as fully appreciated here as at the other side; and that, in conferring upon the inventor the highest honors which it is in his power to bestow upon one of our countrymen, the Emperor has merely ratified the verdict pronounced upon the result of his labors by the world at large.

AMERICAN DISCOVERY POPULARIZED IN FRANCE.

There are few of your readers who have not witnessed in some form or other the curious results obtained by Dr. COLTON from his nitrous oxide gas. Its application to dentistry as an anæsthetic proved entirely successful, and for the last two or three years most of the painful operations in this branch of surgery have been successfully effected by its aid in the principal cities of the United States. Wishing to employ some anæsthetic safer than those commonly used, and desirous of testing the value of this discovery, Dr. EVANS, the leading American dentist in Paris, sent an agent to Dr. COLTON and induced him to forward his apparatus to the Exhibition, where it was shown among the articles of his sanitary collection. Soon convinced that the gas possessed all the qualities claimed for it, and that the Colton apparatus was the best medium for administering it, Dr. EVANS introduced it to the attention of a number of the principal surgeons of Paris, and demonstrated the efficiency of the gas to them in a series of *seances*, given in his operating rooms. Since then he has administered it for several serious and prolonged surgical operations, to the entire satisfaction of both patients and surgeons, all of whom attest its invaluable properties as a safe and effective anæsthetic.

THE SHUMACHER-D'ORVAULT SCANDAL.

The results of the suits instituted against the Comtesse D'ORVAULT by her parents will have reached you before this; and I have now only to follow them up by a statement of the facts of the prosecution instituted against young SCHUMACHER, for the double crimes of commercial forgery and the attempt to murder his sister. The trial came off on Wednesday last, before the *Cour d'Assises* of the Seine, and excited great interest.

JEAN NICHOLAS SCHUMACHER, the accused, is about 30 years of age and of rather distinguished appearance. He is of middle height, fair complexion and full brown beard and whiskers. His countenance is of a mild and rather melancholy character, and his timidity was so great that he kept his eyes fixed on the ground during the greater part of the trial. Mme. D'ORVAULT, the sister, did not appear, and the counsel for the defence endeavored to obtain a postponement of the proceedings on the ground that she was the only witness of the principal fact charged in the indictment, that her evidence before the Commissary of Police and the *Juge d'Instruction* was contradictory, that she had never been contronted with the accused and that the exact facts could not be arrived at without her appearance at the trial.

M. LA SALLE, the Advocate-General, opposed the postponement on the ground that the law did not permit the deposition of a sister against a brother, that the prosecution did not summon Mme. D'ORVAULT for this, for the reason that it would be unfair to place her in a position to perjure herself, between the sense of what she owed to justice and her sense of what she owed to her family. A postponement would in no ways change the situation; the prosecution had no means of compelling Mme. D'ORVAULT to appear, and neither had the defence, and he therefore would not consent to the delay.

The tribunal deliberated on the conclusions thus presented, and decided against the application.

The trial was then proceeded with. The President first interrogated the accused, and from his replies, delivered in a low and trembling voice, and the evidence of other witnesses, the following facts were elicited: SCHUMACKER obtained in December, 1832, through the influence of his sister, in the *Comptoir D'Escompte*, a place of twelve hundred francs a year, which was subsequently raised to two thousand, but during his absence for a few days from illness, in September last, it was discovered that by a system of false entries he had managed to embezzle the sum of 2,260 francs. The money was spent in extravagances of various sorts, and probably most of it went to the support of a mistress to whom he was tenderly attached. His mother repaid the amount of the defalcations to the bank, but he was of course dismissed from his place. He then made up his mind to go to the Isthmus of Suez, where he had some hopes of obtaining employment, and on the 20th of November proceeded to his sister's, in the hope of obtaining money from her to carry out his intention. Although Mme. D'ORVAULT had been on bad terms with his family, she admitted him to an interview, and in order the more readily to obtain the money from her, he told her that he had robbed the bank of 2,000 francs, although the sum had already been replaced by his mother, and entreated of her to give him the amount to restore to his employers. Mme. D'ORVAULT, not quite crediting his story, said she would go to the *Comptoir D'Escompte* in the course of the day, and place the amount to his credit. This did not suit him at all, and, on her continued refusal to place the money in his hands, he became so infuriated that he drew a revolver and fired four successive shots at her, wounding her slightly in the cheek and shoulder. He then attempted to kill himself, but failed. On being arrested by the Police, he treated the matter with great *sang froid*, remarking that "it was only a family difficulty." The defence which he attempted to establish on the trial was that he had taken a pistol with him merely to intimidate his sister, and that the shots went off accidentally. He went, he affirmed, to Mme. D'ORVAULT, not to demand money, but to try and induce her to see her aged parents and do something for them.

Maitre LACHAUD made an eloquent appeal to the jury on behalf of the accused, and implored them to have pity on him in the name of his unfortunate mother, who had been described under the most hideous colors and represented as a monster of avarice. And yet it was this poor mother who ran to the *Comptoir d'Escompte* with the last means left at her disposal, to repair the fault of her wretched son. The more avaricious she was represented, the more her devotion stood out in relief, and the more noble she became in her quality of mother.

At 7:30 o'clock the jury retired, and after about half an hour deliberation, returned into court with a verdict of guilty on both charges, but with attenuating circumstances and without premeditation on the charge of the attempt to murder.

The accused was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, with hard labor. On the sentence being announced, a poor old woman who had remained crouched on her knees at one of the doors of the court during the trial, uttered a low scream and fell senseless to the ground. It was the mother of the unfortunate prisoner. There was scarcely a dry eye among the spectators at this unexpected conclusion to so painful a drama.

But it appears that we are not quite done with it yet. The journals of last evening announce that we are to have an epilogue in the shape of a suit for the annulment of his marriage by the octogenarian *roué*, the Marquis de MAUBREUIL D'ORVAULT. This is said to be the reason why the son of Madame D'ORVAULT has reassumed his original name of OLYMPE DROUIN, as there is now but little chance of his succeeding to the ancestral honors of his stepfather.

To the credit of the young men of the School of Saint Barbe, a protest has been gotten up by them against the expulsion of the boy from that establishment. The sentiments of this document do so much honor to the rising generation of French youths that I think it worth translating for your columns.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL OF SAINT BARBE,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1868.

To the Editor of the Liberté;

To the deplorable measures adopted by the administration of Saint Barbe against an unfortunate child who could only be reproached with the fault of his birth, the pupils of the preparatory school think it their duty to reply by a public and unanimous protest.

They beg of you, Sir, to insert it in your columns, in order that it may be known that they at least have preserved intact the liberal traditions which hitherto have done honor to Saint Barbe, and which it seems now to be desired that they shall ignore.

Accept, &c.,
(Signed by all the classes.)

What a lesson from pupils to teachers! It seems to be the order of things nowadays that the governed and not the governors shall give the initiative to everything that is wise and generous.

MUSICAL GOSSIP.

The great question agitated in musical circles just now is that often debated one whether ADELINA PATTI is or is not on the point of being married. Some of the journals persist in maintaining the affirmative, while others assert the contrary. The last number of the *Gazette Musicale* even goes so far as to state that she will divide her next winter, professionally, between Paris, St. Petersburg and Berlin. "In May, 1869," it adds, "she will leave for America, where she is to sing for four months in a troupe formed and directed by MM. ULLMANN and STRAKOSCH." Between all these conflicting assertions, it is difficult to ascertain the truth, the more particularly as STRAKOSCH, when questioned on the subject, replies merely with one of his usual enigmatical smiles. The probability, however, is, that the Marquis DE CAUX, who is desperately smitten with the little *Diva*, will succeed in carrying off the prize. The lapse of years since she last sang in New-York has not made her less worth winning. A slightly increased *embonpoint* and greater fascination and grace of manner were all that were necessary to complete her personal attractions, and these she has got. I do not believe that she will be allowed to escape this time from the matrimonial net, whatever M. ESCUDIER may assert to the contrary. Look out, therefore, for the description of a grand wedding, at which there will be a large commingling of French duchesses with American sovereigns.

Another of our American *prima donna*, LUCY SIMONS (Madame "Muzio") has made a hit at the Liceo, in Barcelona. She made her first appearance on the 4th, in the *rôle of Jenny*, in "Guillaume Tell." The Barcelona journals say of her *debut*, that it was "a frank and legitimate success. Her voice, a pure soprano, is of great compass and of a most sympathetic quality. We predict for her a fine career." On her second appearance she sang the *rôle of Berthe*, in the "Prophete," and gave equal satisfaction to her audience. In regard to "William Tell," it may be as well to mention for the benefit of incompetent directors, that last year it made a great failure in Barcelona. This season, under MUZIO'S management, and with such artists as PETIT, STEGER, ROCCO ZANGHI, and Mesdames WERTHEIMBER-REY-BALLA and MUZIO, it has had triumphant success.

AUBER'S new work, "Un jour de Bonheur," is nearly ready for production at the Opera Comique. Efforts are being made to bring it out on the composer's birthday, (the 20th of January,) but I am afraid the piece is not in sufficient forwardness to justify the hope that they will be successful.

The First Japanese Consular Appointment.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Jan. 4.

The Japanese Government seems to be gradually adopting all the higher usages of the more enlightened nations. It has purchased the most improved kinds of firearms known, is stimulating its people to learn foreign languages, (especially English,) has built and purchased commercial and war steamers, sent its subjects to learn the most approved methods of seamanship and whaling, and at length has broken down the last barrier of national isolation by appointing a foreigner as Consul, to represent its commercial and naval interests at this port.

By the steamer *China*, arrived Dec. 31, the Hon. R. B. VAN VOLKENBERG, United States Minister Resident at Jedo, forwarded to CHARLES W. BROOKS his commission by the Japanese Government to act as Consul for Japan in this city. This is said to be the first instance of the kind on record in Japan, and is a favorably augury for our future intercourse with that nation. The commission, which is in the Japanese language, is accompanied with a translation in English. It confers very extensive powers on the Consul, probably owing to his being the only official representative of that nation in the United States. The original document is signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, OGASAWARI IKIGNO KAMI, and with it was sent a copy of a letter of instructions from the Gorogio or Council of State, composed of seven princes of the Empire of Japan. The last body, by the abdication of the Tycoon, was the governing power of Japan and directed that the commission should be issued to Mr. BROOKS. A translation of the letter of the Gorogio in substance states: "As the United States was the first to conclude a treaty with Japan, opening that country to foreign trade, it is eminently proper that the first foreign representative should be to that country. As San Francisco is the city of America nearest to Japan, with which they have the most frequent intercourse, and since the establishment of the mail steamers between San Francisco and Yokohama it is expected that the trade and friendship will increase between the two Powers, and largely augment the travel of Japanese to America, they therefore judge best to create a Consulship at San Francisco, and appoint CHARLES W. BROOKS to the office."

Prior to this time Mr. BROOKS has acted as Commercial Agent for Japan, he having been appointed in April, 1859, by Admiral KIMORASETTA NO-KAMI, commanding the Japanese war-steamer *Candinmaru*, at that time visiting our port. During the past year very large quantities of warlike stores, &c., have passed through the Commercial Agent's hands to Japan, and

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 2, 1868.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Spanish Government, says a cable dispatch, is organizing a legion intended for the defence of the Temporal power.

Late advices from Athens announce the occurrence of a battle between the Turks and Cretans, and the victory of the latter.

In France the debates upon the project of law for the government of the Press, continue. No vote has yet been arrived at.

A telegram from London announces the prevalence of a terrific gale throughout England, but gives no particulars. The cabmen of Liverpool are reported on a strike.

Letters from Killarney to London state that the clergy of that town who refused to say masses for souls of the Manchester dead, have ceased to receive any money from their parishioners.

A French newspaper, according to a telegram from Paris, asserts that FARRAGUT's presence at Naples is intended as a counterpoise to that of the French forces in Rome. The same journal states that the Admiral holds intimate relations with GARIBALDI and the Liberals.

CONGRESS.

There was no session of the Senate yesterday.

In the House, the Kentucky contested election case was discussed by Messrs. BECK and COOK, after which the subject was postponed until Monday, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

A desperate attempt to break the jail at Marion, S. C., was made recently by its inmates, some twenty-five in number, headed by the notorious JEFF. GEE. The bars of the windows were smashed out, and great damage done to the building. The Sheriff was compelled to invoke the aid of the citizens, and by their instrumentality, the blacks aiding the whites, and after the prisoners had been compelled to leave the windows by the use of firearms, the insurrection was quelled. Four or five prisoners were wounded. The prisoners said that they were driven to extremities by hunger, but the affidavits of the jail officials, corroborated by that of the Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau at that point, and others, show that no such cause existed.

Mail advices from Rio Janeiro to London announce that the inhabitants of Rosario, a town on the Parana River, in the Argentine Republic, have rebelled against the authority of President MITRE, and declared for Gen. URQUIZA. The cholera had subsided to a great degree in Buenos Ayres. There had been no fighting since the departure of the last mail.

The house of Mr. HOWDYSHELL, in Competine Township, Iowa, was burned on Tuesday last, and CARRIE HOWDYSHELL, aged about 18 years, and two children of Mr. HOWDYSHELL, perished in the flames. Miss HOWDYSHELL lost her life in her heroic efforts to save her brother's children.

The members of the Boston Fenian Circles have resolved to dispense with the customary procession on St. Patrick's Day. They will pursue their usual avocations, devoting the proceeds of their day's labor to the cause of Ireland.

Gen. GEO. H. THOMAS is to preside at the Cincinnati meeting of the Army of the Cumberland, and will be made President of the society. Gen. SHERIDAN is to be there also.

The Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company has paid Mr. RICHARD C. MORRIS, of New-London, Conn., $5,000, as compensation for injuries received at the time of the Angola catastrophe.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted resolutions increasing the salaries of the clerks of the Common Council, appointing an assistant librarian at a salary of $1,000 per annum, and requesting our Congressional Representatives to urge on Congress the importance of making an appropriation for the removal of obstructions at Hell Gate.

The Aldermanic Committee to whom was referred the petition for the widening of Laurens-street and its extension to Fifth-avenue, met at noon yesterday, Alderman NORTON in the chair. Several persons appeared before the Committee, and after hearing them the Committee adjourned for a week.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday adopted resolutions for the paving of several streets with Nicolson pavement, and for procuring badges for the members of the Common Council.

Marshal MURRAY has seized 80,000 cigars and 21 cases of tobacco, found on the third floor of premises No. 97 Murray-street. The parties who were manufacturing the cigars are unknown at present.

At the request of the South Carolina Reconstruction Convention Gen. CANBY has issued an order staying executions on real and personal property for three months.

The steamship *Erin*, which arrived at this port yesterday, had on board and in good condition, the English race-horse, *Pepper's Ghost*, the property of Mr. DOWLING.

At the Court of Special Sessions, three men were fined and one had his case sent for trial to the Court of General Sessions, for cruelty to horses.

England and America.

Lord HOBART declares in the London *Times* that "To be at peace with America is of incalculable importance to England and to the world." Mr. MILNE GIBSON, in his speech at Ashton, avers that "peace must be preserved between England and America." All sensible and patriotic Englishmen will echo these sentiments; and we sincerely believe that all Americans who thoroughly love their country will cordially reciprocate them.

We are unwilling to believe that the late rupture in the *Alabama* negotiations forbids their resumption, or that either these or any other provocations to unfriendly relations can bring Great Britain and the United States to war. The depth of disaster to both countries which war would involve is in both too well understood to require portrayal—"it would be a calamity," as Lord HOBART says, "as great as any which could afflict the world." And we believe Englishmen and Americans alike appreciate this fact, and are exhibiting their appreciation of it in their conduct. Though the *Alabama* claims are unsettled; though the Fenian clouds still hover along the international horizon; though expatriation and allegiance have pushed into the foreground as problems of the hour; though the flood-tide of American public opinion, regarding the imprisonment of WARREN, NAGLE, HALPINE, and their comrades, has been raised higher by fresh arrests, yet we make bold to say that the tempers of both Great Britain and America are more patient and pacific, more kindly and forbearing than ever before, under equal provocation, in the history of either country. The noteworthy fact of the hour is not that so many causes of estrangement and embitterment exist, but that, springing up, all at once, and reinforcing each other as they do, all combined have not hitherto disturbed our friendly intercourse.

We trust that this is a token that these two great nations cannot be dragged up and set upon each other by rubbing their ears and hounding them on. We do not forget that public meetings demanding of Congress "protection to our citizens abroad" are held daily, and anywhere from Maine to Mexico,—and probably in Alaska, too. We know, also, that daily Congress receives a batch of petitions to the same effect, and that the American press and people have in general taken the high ground that the doctrine of perpetual allegiance shall not be enforced against our naturalized citizens. We hear demands, now and then, that the *Alabama* bill of damages be paid forthwith. But, we repeat, the more numerous and delicate these vexed questions, the more significant is the prevailing public conviction that all of them will be settled without resort to the sword—holding with RICHELIEU, that "States can be saved without it."

The causes of quarrel are indeed grave; but so long as a disposition prevails on both shores of the Atlantic "to bear and forbear," they admit of adjustment. Pacific adjustment would be, it is felt, honorable to both countries—warlike, the proof of weakness. Let anybody who doubts the existence of this stable common sense in America look around him. We are selling our surplus navy, not augmenting it; reducing instead of recruiting our army; adjusting our finances to a "peace basis." In private life we find no business stopped for fear of war, and no personal affairs arranged with reference to it. The truth is that we cannot bring our minds to believe that diplomats could so blunder as to lead the two nations into war, nor that England with her present surroundings will be so foolhardy as to close the door to peace.

And how is it with England? That it distrusts the covetous eye it fancies America is casting on Canada, that it complains of America as a hot-bed of Fenianism, and that it quarrels with the action of Congress on both this and the allegiance question, is true. But everywhere, in press and public, we find such utterances as those we have put at the head of this article, and "concession" is the word of ambition with all the leading London journals.

We regard this state of public feeling as of good omen for the future. In 1862 nothing but our weakness restrained us from going to war with England; but the blood of the nation no longer beats at fever-heat. Moderation a little longer will save both countries from incalculable disaster. England must find out her line of duty for herself. But for our part, we may be sure that our national record regarding the Fenian raid on Canada did more to convince England of the sincerity of our desire to deal with her fairly, than anything else could have done. We do not believe that she is likely to misinterpret now the calm and steady attitude of our country on all the questions in controversy as sign of weakness or irresolution.

Emigration and the Labor Market.

The depression in business which has existed for some months has begun to have its effect upon the emigration statistics of the Port of New York. The arrivals during the month of January show a falling off of forty per cent. when compared with the tables of the corresponding month last year, and the indications point toward a still further decline. Perhaps no more correct inde of thex condition of the labor market throughout the North and West can be found than is furnished by the records of the Commissioners of Emigration. When the demand for help is fair and wages are good, a brisk business is done at the offices of the emigrant lines of passenger ships in receiving the money of servant girls, mechanics and laborers, to prepay the cost of bringing hither other members of their families. Of late, however, these shipping offices have been comparatively idle, and consignees are very generally bewailing the hard times.

It is better, however, that the shipping interest should suffer temporarily from the dullness of the passenger traffic than that penniless foreigners should continue to arrive, and swell the aggregate of paupers who at present tax to the uttermost the resources of our charitable institutions in consequence of their inability to obtain employment. These recipients of public bounty are not confined by any means to the class of unskilled laborers who most frequently become a burden upon our charities, but comprise also a larger proportion than usual of able mechanics—including the entire catalogue of trades—besides accomplished needlewomen and female cooks. The Commissioners of Emigration are supporting on Ward's Island at the present time nearly one thousand of this class of emigrants, and at the Bureau of the Superintendent of Out-door Poor—a branch of the charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction—the number of daily applicants for relief who throng the doors is so large that the whole of the cases cannot be investigated.

This is certainly a very distressing state of affairs, and its like has never before been known in the annals of our charities. Private benevolence also is actively engaged in alleviating the misery of the poor, and without the auxiliary aid in this way afforded to the public institutions they would find their available resources taxed to a point much further beyond their capacity than has yet been reached. But in spite of the best-directed efforts to ameliorate suffering, all that is done falls far short of the necessities of the occasion, and the field for the exercise of philanthrophy needs a large addition of practical workers.

The only opening for laborers which now presents itself is found in the Southern States, and it has to a limited extent been made available through the medium of the Labor Exchange at Castle Garden. Letters are constantly received at this establishment from responsible persons in Virginia, Florida, and other States of the South, offering great inducements to white mechanics and farm hands to come there and make homes for themselves and families. Occasionally planters assert their willingness to bear the traveling expenses of emigrants, and give them for a year or more the free use of as much land as they can cultivate as well as temporary shelter. Doubtless, hundreds of destitute emigrants would benefit themselves by accepting these liberal overtures; but there is a natural distrust to going South while matters continue in their present unsettled condition, and comparatively few of the unemployed are bold enough to make the start. However, the numbers who leave are continually increasing, and are likely to increase more rapidly under the influence of favorable reports from the pioneers who have assumed the risk of bettering themselves at the South.

A New Use for Petroleum.

We hear much now-a-days of "petroleum as fuel"—a subject of universal interest. *Any* new use, in fact, to which this substance can be put, excites public curiosity, reviving hopes where there has been only gloomy despair, and lending a flutter of interest to millions of "shares" long since sunk to a hundred per cent. below par. But there is a "sphere" for petroleum possessing advantages even over its contemplated use as fuel. The latter, for example, required experiment to prove its success, while the former is a success from the start. It even needs no working capital, and no capital at all—though it does adopt from the earlier, and, as one might say, cruder experiments in oil, a form of the cruel device of the "assessment."

Strictly speaking, it is not so much (as we ought to explain) a new use of petroleum itself, as a new occupation for petroleum companies, that we describe. That use, in a word, is to serve as tender to the "lotteries" and "gift enterprises" of the day. Let us illustrate by an example. There is now established in this City a "petroleum company" with exactly a million shares at exactly a dollar each, and a "working capital" of $150,000. This last item, however, is mere surplusage; it has nothing to do with the scheme. This company possesses a full "list of officers" (that does not cost anything,) consisting of such unsuspicious names as "Richard Holland" and "Henry York," with those of other gentlemen probably well known to the community, but who, not being recorded in the *Directory*, and their business address being accidentally omitted in the company's circular, (of course it has a "circular,") are probably living at their country residences for the benefit of their healths, having retired from Wall-street.

Now let us see what mines this petroleum company works, and how it works them. The holder of a "lucky" ticket in some such brilliant "gift enterprises" as those which Chicago has originated, is surprised by getting a "notice" that he has drawn a "prize valued at $100"—or any larger sum the lottery-manager may be generous enough to write into the blank. It is added that if he will at once forward "directions for the packing and expressing of the gift"—(the printed notice is always very careful about these "directions," they being of the highest importance,)—then it will be carefully sent. *But*—and here is where we begin to get into the petroleum part of it—"owing to unforseen expenses," &c., &c., &c., "we are compelled to make an assessment of 5 per cent. on all prizes over fifty dollars." Accordingly, with the directions about "packing," it is a prerequisite to "forward the per centage in cash." The lucky speculator, thinking the "gift" must be a piano or a melodeon, at the very least—to require so particular "packing," and to be worth $150 or $200—joyfully scrapes together $7 50 or $10, as the case may be, forwards it, and to his utter dismay receives by return mail, "or express" more probably—carefully "packed" in an envelope—150 or 200 certificates of stock, "valued at $1 each," in this magnificent petroleum company.

It will be observed that here we have not only a clean but a "big" thing. To exchange bits of paper called lottery or gift tickets, which you have previously sold for $1 each, for other bits of paper called petroleum stock—neither paper representing the slightest value—is a sure and inexpensive but slow method of making a fortune. But, after getting a dollar out of a man for your "ticket," to audaciously mulct him in a further sum of $5, $10, $15, or any sum you may fancy he will stand—this approaches the sublimity of genius in operating.

While the green gentleman in the country stares blankly, with fallen jaw and rueful phiz, at the fortune he has received carefully packed by express, (the company's prospectus says that the supply of iron, coal and timber, not to speak of oil, is inexhaustible, and that "the iron alone is worth twelve times the amount of capital stock,") the lottery manager and the petroleum manager chuckle together in town, and "arrange" the profits on the 5 per cent. assessment.

Timid oil-men will object, perhaps, that their companies cannot do such things, because they have no oil, or any coal, iron or wood on their lands. Pshaw! these things are no incumbrance to the new use for petroleum. It puts all companies, new and old, on an equable footing, and only costs the price of a desk and an office-boy. There is, however, we are bound to admit, one unpleasant feature now appearing in the business. The Courts are looking into the matter; the United States District Attorneys are threatening to interfere, and to stop these efforts to turn an honest penny. Still, until some legal steps are taken, the harvest may be gathered. And experience shows that there will always be gulls enough to forward their "assessments" from the country, to be paid in paper petroleum,—and this in spite of such exposures as the public press periodically gives, and as the one we have just made.

The British Field-Marshals.

While the eyes of the whole world have been fixed on the French Army bill, the English have very quietly gone to work making four Field-Marshals. This was doing something in the military way of which nobody had any suspicion. It is *said* that they have selected for the posts the four oldest old gentlemen in the Kingdom who had any pretence to the profession of arms. Two are 86 and 84 years of age, the others sportive youths of about 80.

Sir CHARLES NAPIER as a soldier was worth all four of these old gentlemen, and he was never made a Field-Marshal. But Sir CHARLES was cut off untimely. He did not attain to the requisite age. He died in the bloom of youth, at 72, we believe. Had he lived to the age of, say, Lord COMBERMERE, he might have been seen, like him, bobbing about on his horse as Field-Marshal, at 89, with padding and plumes complete. The London *Spectator* says that "not one of the four Field-Marshals ever commanded in chief in a great battle, or ever stamped his name on English history, or will ever again do a day's work in command." But then the *Spectator* must at least concede that they are *old*.

Lord CLYDE, that splendid soldier, died without being made Field-Marshal; but then he was comparatively a rash youth of about seventy Summers, and had only served between fifty and sixty years in the army at the time of his death. Our London correspondent says that "Lord STRATHNAIRN, a really available and first-rate soldier, is not likely to be raised to the rank of Field-Marshal." But why should he be, when he is only sixty or thereabouts, and did not serve in the Peninsula, or in the war against the Boston rebels, in 1775. But we can tell him how he *can* get his promotion—by the gout. It is generally conceded that, in the British service, it a man can get a physician's certificate of the gout, and that he is never likely to walk again, he is sure of high promotion.

NAPOLEON and WELLINGTON respectively finished up their military careers at Waterloo, at about the age of forty-five. We feel quite abashed to mention the ages of GRANT and SHERMAN and THOMAS; still more so of those of HANCOCK, WARREN and SHERIDAN; and when we get down into the twenties, where we were when WILSON and CUSTER, and a good many other officers reached the height of their fame, the record becomes ridiculously juvenile. Let us hope the underlings of seventy to seventy-five will accord to the new Field-Marshals the respect due to age.

Hard Times in Europe.

The year of grace 1868 opens gloomily enough in Europe. Rarely have so many evil portents heralded the commencement of a new year. Nations are transformed into camps, with armies for sentries and frontiers for entrenchments. Business is paralyzed, and everything that can promote the real welfare of nations is neglected amid preparations for war. France is borrowing already, even before she has withdrawn a few hundred thousand men more from productive industry. Prussia has a serious deficit, incurred in the attainment of North German unity. Turkey wants to borrow, if she can find creditors, to pay for the subjugation of Crete. The financial troubles of Italy are looming in the distance more momentously than ever, while her distracted and disorganized state renders wise legislation or retrenchment impossible. England is spending millions in a war with a remote and crazy barbarian, and has to keep up an army in Ireland little less in point of numbers than that with which she quelled the Indian mutiny.

All this is bad enough, but it is not the worst. Partly through the commercial depression brought about by the universal armaments, but mainly through other and more inscrutable causes, the distress in many parts of Europe is rapidly lapsing into something very like famine. Indeed, in parts of Russia, and eastern Prussia, famine is actually present, and in its track its ghastly ally pestilence. And to judge from the latest accounts from England, a state of things little better exists in wealthy London. Every day there is less work or employment to be got, and the price of wheat is every day advancing. In that vast congeries of cities roughly called "East London," containing at least a million inhabitants, the distress seems appalling. The great ship-yards on the banks of the Thames, which formerly furnished means of livelihood to thousands are now silent, and the silk weavers who exclusively occupy a neighboring district are all on the verge of starvation. The normal condition of hundreds of thousands of families in these districts is so little removed from starvation, and the habits of those who do get fair wages are so improvident, that at the first approach of "hard times" three-fourths of the population come to want at once. Forty thousand people in East London are now only keeping body and soul together on workhouse fare—loaves of bread doled out by the parochial authorities—thousands there are dying by inches rather than ask for charity, and thousands of small householders are crushed down by the burden of the necessary levies for the support of their still more unfortunate neighbors. The condition of the London poor would be bad enough if the present price of bread were the only evil they had to contend against, but with trade depressed, and every branch of manufacture or industry at a standstill on account of the vague fear of a continental convulsion, their lot is hard indeed. And the prospect is gloomy, both for them and their fellow sufferers on the continent. If even the thrifty and self-denying peasants of Prussia find themselves brought to the verge of starvation, evil times are at hand before harvest can be gathered in, all over Europe.

There is one ray of hope for the future. May not two evils from which Europe is now suffering correct each other? Is it not possible that if Frenchmen and Germans both find themselves starving, they may express themselves pretty audibly upon the policy of their rulers which aggravates, if it does not produce, the evils under which they groan? They certainly have the power to lessen them. There are signs already in France that the people are recovering from the mad access of half fear, half fury, which enabled, if it did not invite, NAPOLEON to force the Army bill through. We doubt almost whether he could have done it, had the discussion been prolonged a fortnight longer.

Sanitary Improvements.

The report of the Board of Health for the year just closed conveys the gratifying information that the mortality in this City and Brooklyn was less by 3,152 than during the year 1866. The diminution is attributable to some extent to the absence last year of Asiatic cholera—that disease alone claiming 1,158 victims in 1866—but the improved mortality rate is mainly due to the superior sanitary condition of both cities under the supervision of the Board. One of the principal causes of fatal illness prior to the organization and efficient operation of the Board of Health was the foul and almost uninhabitable state in which the larger number of the tenement-houses were allowed to remain by their occupants and owners. But now, to a great extent, this evil has been remedied, and all such premises afford a marked contrast in their improved hygienic condition to the horribly unhealthy state which characterized them less than two years ago. In addition to the abatement of this fruitful source of mortal diseases, there have been other measures of reform established, all of which contribute to the same desirable end. The bone, offal and fat-boiling concerns which have been so detrimental to comfort and health in the inhabited parts of the Metropolitan Health District have been either abolished or been compelled to conduct their operations in a manner entirely inoffensive to the public. The "swill-milk" trade, which was believed to be the cause of more deaths among infants than anything else, has been entirely broken up, and other nuisances, which had for years been so many *bêtes noires* to the people of this city, have been practically abated.

With so much accomplished in so short a time, there is nothing to be amazed at in the fact that the Board of Health is receiving the coöperation of all classes of the community, and none render aid to the sanitary officers more heartily than the class whose interests are more directly connected with the reforms which have been introduced.

New Railway Carriages.

The objections which have heretofore existed on the part of our railroad companies to the style of carriages in vogue on the English and Continental railways seem to be passing away. Two compartment cars, constructed on the European plan, with certain improvements and modifications in the direction of greater comfort by hot-water heating and perfect ventilation, have been built, and are to be placed next week on the New-York and Boston route. The advantages which compartment cars possess over those in use on the score of convenience and privacy, are manifest to all who have traveled in them, and they will doubtless commend themselves to the favor of our traveling public.

The main reason that this style of car has not been introduced here until now is said to have been the impossibility of communicating with the conductor of the train if occasion should find it needful. This certainly would be a drawback to the use of these carriages if the objection were of sufficient force. But it does not exist in the case of American travelers. The ordinary signal rope might run through the cars with perfect confidence that the control of it would not be abused. In Europe, however, the case is altogether different. Experience has proved that passengers there—especially on the English roads—are not to be trusted in this manner. A spirit of malicious mischief seems to pervade the people, which quite frequently manifests itself in the wanton hacking of the upholstery of the carriages and the ripping up of the cushions. But outrages such as these would not be practiced by our people, who have too much self-respect to be guilty of such petty conduct.

Good Out of Evil.

England is getting pretty thoroughly aroused to the necessity of popular education, on all sides. One journal gives columns of complaint because of the impossibility of getting well-educated governesses, the young women of the middle classes not being able to learn much in English studies on account of the requirements of the day for a smattering of French, German and music. That complaint means more in England than with us, for it relates to the almost exclusive means by which the children of the higher classes are taught. Female education among the moderately rich is almost a nullity in England. A still louder cry comes from the daily papers concerning the backwardness of English artisans in designing, perfecting and improving mechanical work, while not only do Continental mechanics use English machinery to better purpose than it is used at home, but their system of common and technical education for mechanics and master-workmen gives them a constantly increasing advantage over the English shops, which, indeed, are now to a notable extent presided over by French and German managers. Twenty years ago Germany and France began planting the seed whose fruit they are now reaping. A million English children roam about with no educational provision. A million of the generation that were children twenty years ago are now the mechanics of the English shops. It is high time for the luxurious lovers of that hierarchy which calls itself "The Establishment," and which binds and hampers all growth, unless in a single direction, to awake and see that England has reposed on her laurels, as "the freest country in the world," long enough. She is endangering her theories. The victims of monarchical despotism are reaping the harvest that should belong to constitutional liberty. But the agitation has begun and the alarm has been taken. It may be that in after times the British Lion will thank the Fenians for exploding their squib under his royal tail at the very season when he was sleeping the soundest, and was most in need of arousing himself.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Queen's literature in her *Diary* is very affable and lady-like. But there is nothing queenly in it, after all. Few people can entirely divest themselves of the notion that lofty station should have its influence, and that great people should have something great in their ideas—something out of the common way, at all events. The position of a king or queen is not to be disparaged, since it confers the glorious privilege of being, in some sort, the second providence of millions of people—of the poor and ignorant especially; of doing a vast amount of good on the broadest scale of human action, and winning the best and highest renown that ever a great soul aspired to. But the Queen and Prince ALBERT had none of that aspiring royalty of thought. They bore their faculties very meekly, and took the world as they found it, without a care to make it wiser or better than it is—following correctly all the observances of the code of etiquette, making pleasant little excursions, and partaking of the most innocent amusements. The Queen's *Diary* exhibits no higher order of thought than may be found in the diary of any common gentlewoman in her kingdom; and it shows that, in taste and feeling, she and the Prince were well matched—happily for themselves. They never did much harm, and they never did much good, and that will be their historic epitaph.

The Georgia Convention, having spent most of its time thus far in securing its pay, is now on the other tack—that of reducing it. If it passes the balance of the session with this branch of the subject, the total record will be a queer one. In its various phases, the pay question has proved the main one, and whatever its merits as a mere Constitution-making body, the Convention ought at least to go down to history as an authority on "per diem."

Arizona is a remarkable Territory. It has a traditional and historic prestige, aboriginal and Spanish. The early missionaries of Spain traveled into it from Mexico, and, in its *mesas* and valleys, found evidence of a bygone civilization and a departed people, such as the ethnologists have loved to speculate about. These adventurous priests and their companions left traces of their own presence in *adobe* ruins and broken canals. Such facts would have vouched for the fertility of the soil of Arizona, if our pioneers had not sufficiently discovered it for themselves. The Territory has as much arable land as New-York, and is three times as large as our Empire State. It produces cotton and corn abundantly, and all the vegetables we are accustomed to, its latitude being about that of Virginia. It is divided into four huge counties: Pima, (three times as large as New-Jersey,) Yuma, Mohave and Yavapai, and the old Mexico-Spanish town of Tucson is the capital. It has gold mines which machinery will make productive, and possesses, altogether, the noblest outlines, rudiments, features and stamina of a sovereign State of the first order.

Mr. CRAGIN, of New-Hampshire "would impose no qualifications on suffrage but what God had given to each sane citizen not convicted of crime." The question then is, why does Mr. CRAGIN put in a brace of qualifications in his very sentence eulogizing "universal" suffrage? If suffrage be a gift from Heaven, conferred on men as human beings, and not a political prerogative conferred by society for its own preservation and welfare, why take it from *any* human being? The fact is that the loose talk of suffrage as a God-given right leads into palpable absurdities, and when suffrage is denied to a lunatic because he is *incompetent* to exercise it, the whole argument for "universal" suffrage disappears.

The ladies have begun to make the chair of editorship a stepping-stone to the pulpit. In Boston the Council of the Universalists has examined the tenets and qualifications of Mrs. F. A. HARSFORD, and will ordain her as pastor of the church. She has been editress of the *Lady's Repository*, and also of the journal published by the Universalist Sabbath-school, and is evidently a woman of ability. No doubt a good many congregations would wish to have the reverend lady as their edifier in things spiritual. A good-looking and eloquent woman would probably be a more attractive and profitable pastor in some of the churches than the gentlemen officiating at present; though a good many persons will be of St. Paul's very decided opinion in this matter, and be reluctant to sit at the feet of any lady-Gamaliel in church.

New-Hampshire is preparing for a miraculous draught of fishes, to take place in the latter end of 1869, from the waters of the Connecticut River. The Commissioners of River Fisheries, under the guidance of Dr. FLETCHER, of Concord, have prepared, in Charlestown, a number of nursery tanks containing a vast quantity of salmon *ova*. This spawn is in a very promising condition, over ninety-nine per cent. being quite alive and likely to live. The embryo fishes will be put into the Connecticut in the proper season, and will then, following their instinct, go down to the deep sea pasturages, where they will remain and grow till next season, and then swarm up the parent stream, weighing, probably, from three to ten pounds each, and in excellent condition for the market.

The statesmen and politicians of England have latterly shown a curious tendency to the scholastic or speculative themes which occupied their minds at school or college—themes of epic poetry, metaphysics or mystic divinity. Lord DERBY—to go no further back—translated Homer lately—a piece of temerity barely justified by his high rank in the peerage; and now Mr. GLADSTONE has been writing, in *Good Words*, an essay on the transcendent theme of the "Ecce Homo;" with the impression, doubtless, that the brain which could cope with the terrible mysteries of a British Budget, should be able to manage any other mystery whatever. It shows a wonderful courage in any man of the world to volunteer his ideas on such a subject—a subject on which most men shake their heads and hold their tongues with the steadiness of Lord BURGHLEY or Gen. GRANT. The London *Spectator* calls GLADSTONE's paper "a curiously delicate essay," and so it is. The argument is, to show that the humanity of Christ is of more importance to us than his divinity—the exclusive worship of the latter leaving us "a bare and sterile *caput mortuum* of deity from which the fresh and vivid human life has withered away." So much for Mr. GLADSTONE's "good words." We notice them as a sort of literary curiosity—something like the sermon that COLERIDGE once preached in a blue coat with brass buttons.

Mr. PALMER has introduced a bill in the Legislature prohibiting boys and girls under 14 years of age from going to theatres without the company of guardians. This draws attention to a great evil of society—the early independence of young people who being in the habit of going to work at an early age and earning money, very naturally feel the desire to spend some of it in purchasing amusement. Prevention may do some good—or seem to do some good—in this case. But if a stream be checked in one direction, it will tend to overflow in another. Boys must have amusement in the evenings; and the question should be—not alone how to stand at the theatre door and drive them away, but to provide other places of recreation and society. Cheerful reading rooms in various parts of the City would better meet the necessity of this case.

The preachers always and very pertinently insist upon "fruits meet for repentance." Any of our sensitive fellow-countrymen whose tender patriotism has been wounded by the keen cuts made at our national financial credit and honor in *Martin Chuzzlewit* or the *American Notes*, will be delighted to learn that Mr. DICKENS has, through the agency of Mr. DOLBY, made considerable investments in United States Five-twenty Bonds. At least so we learn from an English journal which seemed to think the matter worth chronicling. There can be no doubt that the English public, as well as the gentleman most concerned, are thoroughly pleased and gratified by Mr. DICKENS' reception in America: and it is well, for these little matters are quite as effective in kindling the flame of friendship as the fires of hatred; and love of England is not paramount here just now.

A chemical fire-engine that puts out a conflagration in the space of a minute or two! This feat was, in fact, performed a few days ago at South End, in Boston, where the experimenters built up a combustible pyramid of about fifty tar-barrels and set it in a blaze, whereupon Mr. DAMRELL, of the Fire Department, came, and with a discharge of chemicals extinguished it in a moment. The City of Brooklyn, at present in the throes of a fire-engine controversy, might find something interesting in this innovation, which is due to the scientific ingenuity of Mr. LAPHAM, of Boston.

A late Honolulu paper reports another instance of that cosmopolite and fraternizing disposition which gives the Japanese such superiority over their neighbors of China. Last year the Governor of one of the Japan ports sent six of his people with a party of whalers who were about to proceed to the Northern seas in search of blubber. The Japanese were distributed two in each ship, and they were ordered to learn the whole work and science of whale-ships and whale-killing before their return. They made the voyage accordingly, and were brought back safely after an Arctic experience of several months, which they have, by this time, very probably published for the information of their countrymen.

England having exterminated—or nearly exterminated—the Maories of New-Zealand, is anxious to furnish those interesting antipodes of the mother island with another kind of inhabitants which, in her opinion, are probably of more consideration than the former. A vast number of salmon were recently drawn in seines from the Severn, and the *ova* of these, to the estimated number of 200,000, obtained for transmission in salt water tanks to New-Zealand. The rivers of the island are remarkably deficient in fishes, and it is hoped the European salmon will increase and multiply there as freely as in the Northern latitudes. Along with the fish-spawn the New-Zealanders are also importing a number of English birds—robins, sparrows, thrushes and others which give such a charm to many of the homes and all the hedgerows of England.

Honduras is planning a grand inter-oceanic railway, 230 miles long, across her territory, from Puerto Cabello, on the east, to the Bay of Fonseca, on the west. The English Col. STAUNTON has surveyed the route proposed, and he finds that it presents no difficulties that have not been easily got over in similar undertakings. The railroad would shorten the way to San Francisco by over a thousand miles. To build it, the Hondurans have sent to negotiate a loan of a million sterling in London, offering as security the public domain of the State and the magnificent mahogany forests that grow along the route. Five or six railways, in addition to the Panama, are now projected for that narrow strip of *terra firma* connecting the two Americas—the Atrato, the Chiriqui, the Nicaragua, the Tehuantepec, the Honduras—and if they were all built at once, the world would find business for them in less than ten years.

Mr. SUMNER clings tenaciously to his project of sending one or more naval officers to attend the Maritime Exhibition at Havre. He tells us that "even secondary governments, such as Greece and the German States, will have representatives there." We should not think some of the interior German States, at least, would be greatly interested in it. Bohemia, for example, according to Uncle Toby, could never have a seaport.

The popular feeling against VOLTAIRE as an opponent of Christianity, has been very strong in Europe for the last hundred years or so. But time brng changes, and the world is grown more tolerant than it was. A number of literary men and philosophers are about to give him a marble statue in Paris, and His Most Christian Majesty—the eldest son of the Church—NAPOLEON III., himself a philosophic author, will patronize the undertaking. This is doing much for the memory of that "Arrowy" sceptic. But a more curious sign of the times was seen lately in England, where *Fraser's Magazine*, the high Tory periodical, contained a very well-written article on VOLTAIRE's character and philosophy. Instead of running both down in the customary old way, it presented a very civil if not conclusive justification of the arch-heretic and his way of thinking.

The meeting of MENABREA and his Ministry, including the three new members, with the Italian Deputies, gave the General an opportunity for using plain and manly words in claiming the necessity of harmony between Parliament and Government, as the prime element of restored order and efficiency in the public administration. Without quiet Italy cannot hope for industrial prosperity, and so long as reactionary parties on the one hand excite revolution, and a willful King on the other persists in expensive armed alliances, Italy cannot have quiet. Hope and perseverance are noble qualities, but there are times when a judicious contentment is the wiser mood. Such a time has come, at least for the present, to Italy. With an annual deficiency of fifty millions in her finances, her public stocks selling at forty-two in the European markets, France still strong in Rome, and no prospect of immediate change in regard to the Roman question, Italy's necessities call for disarmament and retrenchment, neutrality abroad and orderly economy at home. The choice lies between these and bankruptcy.

The fact that many of the prominent civil officials of France won their first distinction in the army, or at all events first attracted the Imperial notice by sagacious devotion to the Imperial policy in military affairs, gives some significance to the return of Gen. FAILLY to France. That officer, it will be remembered, about a month ago, being in command of the expeditionary corps which had been withdrawn from Rome to the seaport of Civita Vecchia, complained of the barracks at the latter place, and requested permission to return with his troops, not to Toulon, but to Rome. It would seem that the Emperor had used the opportunity to slip his foot again into the capital, and that now the clever suggester of the trick was to be rewarded at home; for Gen. DUMONT remains in Rome with a portion of the force, and one division is ordered back to France under Gen. FAILLY. It will be interesting, at all events, to watch his future career.

Brooklyn Parks.

The Commissioners of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, have prepared and sent to Albany a bill for the extension of the park over several outlying blocks of land on the western side. In addition to this they have also recommended a bill for the construction of three grand thoroughfares or boulevards from Sackett-street, at the northeast end of the park, to the city line, at Hunterfly Road. This distance of two miles would be a continuance of Sackett-street, which would have a width of 230 feet. On each side of the way would be a space of 209 feet wide, occupied by handsome dwellings; while behind each of these rows of dwellings would run another roadway of 100 feet broad. The three roads would be planted with trees in the boulevard fashion. All the improvements would be expensive; but they would pay in the end, and be lasting ornaments of our sister city.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

STEINWAY HALL.

Mr. HARRISON gives his eighteenth concert this evening. The vocalist is Mr. BROCKHOUSE BOWLER—one of the most agreeable tenors we have had in the concert-room for many years. In the instrumental way Mr. HARRISON is particularly fortunate in his instrumentalists. He has LEOPOLD DE MEYER and Mr. CARL ROSA, both of whom are excellent. In addition he has once more resumed the services of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' band. The pieces played by the latter are quite fresh. They consist of the music of "Prometheus," by BEETHOVEN; the Abendlied, by SCHUMANN; the Allegretto, from MOZART's Symphony in E flat; the Trumpet Overture, by MENDELSSOHN; Selection from "Lurline," by WALLACE, and a March by KELER BELA.

Readings.

STEINWAY HALL.—MR. ETTINGE.

We remind our readers that Mr. CHARLES ETTINGE will make his *debut* as a reader to-morrow night at Steinway Hall. There is a great deal of public interest in the event, for Mr. ETTINGE's reputation has for many years been increasing in "ever-widening circles." He reads from SHAKESPEARE, DICKENS and SCOTT.

Annexation Feeling in British Columbia.

From the San Francisco Alta California, Jan. 17.

A gentleman lately from British Columbia informs us that a majority of the residents in that colony, and in each of its larger districts, are in favor of unconditional and immediate annexation; and even of the British subjects and voters, he thinks a majority are of the same opinion. The leading officials, however, are opposed to it, and they have sufficient influence to prevent the question from being presented to the people in such manner that there can be any expression of opinion. Our informant thinks that if the United States would offer to assume the debt of the colony, the people would very soon find a way to express their desire for annexation; and they would have a still stronger motive if a promise were made to them of a railroad to connect New-Westminster by rail with any trans-continental road, either by way of the Willamette and Sacramento Valleys, or by a branch to strike the Central Pacific Road at Humboldt or Salt Lake, or by a Northern Pacific Railroad. To them the development of their country is far more important than any traditional attachment to the family of Hanover.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Situation—The Papal Status—Decorations and Titles—Movements of Royalty.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1868.

From all I can learn, it is decided by the Opposition not to attack at present, but let the Ministry go on in the path which it has traced, and stumble as it may against obstacles which it will be sure to encounter. It is at the same time not less the settled purpose of the *Sinistra*—fatal name it may be—to ruin the Cabinet as it is at present constituted. A combination of the *Permanente* and the odds and ends of every faction, is to level its blows simultaneously against the edifice, with the hope of bringing it down. The fabric of Italian unity will be likely to suffer beyond repair if these shocks are many more times repeated.

The Italian newspapers make copious citations of the judgments and criticisms of foreign journals, far and near, upon the present situation. The articles are filled with warnings and dark forebodings, as well as hope and sympathy; and, although many things are said which it is not pleasant to hear, the hard words are calculated to produce a good effect. Newspapers are multiplying here in Florence until the number printed daily cannot be much less than fifteen. Some of them are well-written and useful, but altogether the list is hardly worth making out.

More and more is said about a federation of Italian States, and the *Opinione* holds that a political sect exists with such an end in view. An organization of this kind would be sure to have among its members, reactionists and the friends of the deposed sovereigns, hoping that the final result would be a restoration of the old order. The charge is made that such a tendency is favored also by the advanced party, which is now so restless under the tutelage of France. The recent conduct at Naples of some of its members, would justify such a belief. The stones in the edifice are not yet well cemented, and the architects of ruin are constantly looking for flaws. Italy also has copperheads, over which she will do well to keep sharp watch.

THE PAPAL STATUS.

From Rome I hear that the Pope will hold a consistory in March, at which an unusually large batch of Cardinals will be made. It is expected that Monseigneur DE MERODE and Monseigneur BUONAPARTE and the Apostolic Nuncios at Paris, Vienna, Lisbon and Madrid will be raised to that dignity. We have been surprised that the Emperor's relative has not received this honor before; but it is probably a reward, added to others, for services of family recently rendered. The Pope's Army is now put down, in round numbers, at 18,000 men. If it has not yet reached that, it soon will, as recruits are arriving every day. It is pretty well for a State of 700,000 inhabitants, which it is claimed is governed in great part by moral influences. In the same proportion the United States, which, fortunately, has no controversy between temporal and spiritual power, would have a standing army of a million of men. The mortars, cannon, and other material recently landed from the French frigate, are to arm the new fortifications at Civita Vecchia and Rome. The Pontiff will soon be in a better condition to defend himself than ever before. He cannot be in the humor just now to hold any communication with the Italian Government, and yet there is talk of sending agents down there.

SIGNOR RATAZZI.

Signor RATTAZZI, who, it was said, intended to pass the Winter in the southern provinces, on account of ill health, has come back to Florence. There is a prospect that intriguing will be the order of the day, and of the Winter. The heads of the promoters of disaffection are constantly together, plotting new projects.

DECORATIONS AND TITLES.

The King has been pretty busy lately conferring the Order of Maurice and Lazarus; the principle honor of that kind in the gift of the Crown. On referring to the official list, I find that as many as a dozen ribbons have been given away in a day. Going on at such a rate there will be more Knights than there are horses to ride. Alas for the chivalry of this age of the dancing-master!

The Count de Cavour, in 1860, said, pointing to the orders which adorned his uniform, "Do you know that in thirty years all these baubles will have disappeared utterly, and will only be found on the breasts of actors who play the parts of Generals and Ministers on the stage?" We do not in the least doubt that CAVOUR's prediction will become true, but at the present moment there is an eager striving for such childish trinckets all the way from Cockneydom to the capital of Mahommedanism. I saw a General, not long since, whose breast was so covered with orders that were he to go into battle wearing them all he would not need any other breast-plates. Titles in Italy are much plentier than blackberries, and even here, where democracy is making such headlong progress, they still carry with them much of the old illusion. But the Italians deserve respect for not falling into that humiliating obsequiousness which has brought upon the English so much pity and ridicule.

I was told not long ago by a young Lombard of respectable family, that he once asked his uncle how, among his titles, he had that of Duke of P——, as he could not find any such place on the map of Italy. The reply was, that the territory which gave the dignity existed, but was hardly large enough for the roots of the family tree. The title, with a hundred similar, was created by the First NAPOLEON as a reward for services under the Empire. It is a sort of small currency with which sovereigns carry on their trade when their resources in cash get low. One cannot do a praiseworthy act, or even an act not praiseworthy, without the risk of having a gilded button thrust upon him, conferring some order of the elephant, the sword-fish or the pea-hen. We have Englishmen here in Italy who bought titles of the petty Princes now deposed, at about the price of a hat, and do not blush to wear them. Whatever may be our weaknesses, I believe no American has yet so far sacrificed his self-respect as to do such a thing.

THE CASE OF CARDINAL D'ANDREA.

The affair of Cardinal D'ANDREA at Rome is settled by the recantation and humble apology at the feet of the Holy Father of that Prelate. In such a way is put an end to all doubts as to the infallibility of the Pontiff's temporal or spiritual authority.

MOVEMENTS OF ROYALTY.

The Prince HEENBAT and the Prince AMADEO, the last, with his wife, have arrived in Florence, and for the first time in a good many months there is a reunion of the family of the King here in the capital. We do not hear anything more about a wife being looked up for the hereditary Prince, a matter, under present circumstances, of some political importance. The ladies complain that the Pitti Palace is no better than a bachelor's hall, and so much money laid out for silks and muslins is as good as wasted, as there is no opportunity at a royal ball to display such finery. Meanwhile there is hope of at least one or two parties.

You will, by the way, after this probably hear more of the party friendly to Italian confederation. ANGELICO.

Convention of the Texas Conservatives.

The Conservative State Convention at Houston, Texas, adjourned on the 23d ult., after a two days' session. Resolutions were adopted that while favoring the negroes in all the rights of person and property, they oppose the Africanization of the State as designed by the Radicals, return acknowledgments for the late manifestations of the Conservatives of the North and appeal to them to save them and themselves and the common posterity; and extend to the white emigrants from those States desiring homes in the Southwest, assurance of a cordial welcome. The Convention appointed an Executive State Committee to prepare an address to the people in behalf of the principles set forth in the resolutions.

In the address they advise the people to prevent the incorporation into the organic law of the State of the principle of negro suffrage. Although it is believed that there is a large majority of whites over the negroes entitled to registration, yet it is believed that under the system of registration prevailing it is uncertain whether the white vote will be sufficient to save the State from ruin. Therefore they recommend to vote against the call of the Convention, and for the best men whose services can be made available for members of the Convention. This course gives three chances to the people to save themselves: First, vote against the Convention; second, to obtain delegates, in case the Convention is carried, who will frame a constitution, republican in form, under which the people of the State can live in peace and security; third, if they should fail in this chance, in rejecting such constitution as may be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection.

CUBA.

Disappearance of the Cholera—Police Reform—Woman's Rights—The Sugar Crop.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 25, 1868.

The dread visitor from the shores of the Ganges has at last retired. Very few deaths from cholera having occurred during the past week, and only two new cases being reported during the past twenty-four hours, and it is expected that the *Te Deum* will be sung to-morrow in the Cathedral. Many opine that the cholera has only disappeared *pro tem* to break out again with renewed violence when the hot weather sets in. This opinion is based (and with justice) upon the miserable sanitary arrangements, and the entire want of coöperation between the authorities and the larger portion of the inhabitants in the matter of introducing a better system of hygiene. The majority of the population live in filthy hovels, filled with garbage and accumulated filth of every description, of which they have become accustomed to such a degree as to make surroundings of the kind quite congenial. The interior of the houses of our lower classes would seem out of place in the very meanest portions of New-York and London, and a denizen of the Five Points would call his squalid cellar a palace when comparing it with the residence of our local Five-Pointers, who unhappily are scattered all over the city. Nothing has ever been done to better the condition of our laboring classes irrespective of color or nationality. Cuban civilization has not yet reached that advanced stage.

POLICE REFORM.

The strict laws issued by Gen. LERSUNDI have brought about the diminution of crime to a certain extent, and caused the Police to change their tactics. They are actually zealous now in effecting the arrest of criminals and repressing crime, although they write as much as ever giving information of the capture of every drunken man they arrest to everybody who has anything to do either with the civil government or the Police. Almost all their time is spent in writing. The office of a simple Lieutenant of Police requires a heavier outlay to be made for a single criminal case than Judge DOWLING would need in a month. As in every other department of the Spanish administration, red tape reigns supreme over the Police, and the most insignificant document needs half a dozen signatures of as many different officials. Collectors of autographs would, indeed, find this place a paradise.

CRIME.

The foreman of the Consolidated Copper Mines near Santiago de Cuba, an Englishman or an American, named EDWARD ANDREWS, was killed on the 14th by one of the Chinamen working there. It seems that Mr. ANDREWS ordered the Chinaman to be thrown into jail, when the revengeful Mongol drew a knife and stabbed EDWARDS in the right lung, killing him instantly. The Chinaman subsequently committed suicide, by jumping into the shaft of the mine, at the bottom of which he was found mashed to a jelly. The unfortunate victim leaves a family in needy circumstances. A stranger case took place in Puerto Principe, originating from the injustice committed by owners to their slaves. A slave girl belonging to Mr. CAYETANO SOCARRAS complained of ill treatment to the Syndic, but that official did not consider the charge well founded, and remanded the girl back to her owner, who immediately took her to his plantation. The sending of a house-servant to a plantation implies the performance of plenty of unaccustomed work and the infliction of brutal punishment, in most cases without any mode of obtaining redress or opportunity of escape. When the mother of the slave, herself also a slave, but owned by another person, heard of this she became furious, and rushing into the house of SOCARRAS, inflicted several wounds on his little son. Everybody, of course, sympathizes with the mother of the boy, but who sympathizes with the mother of the slave, now the inmate of a prison.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

The Cuban fair sex are very much agitated on the question of woman's rights at present, and there are few countries where the women need more an extension of rights than here. Customs and usages commit the female sex to certain imprisonment, and they are never seen in the streets except when accompanied by a horde of venerable female relatives or of near blood relations, while all means of earning a livelihood, except as a seamstress, are denied them. A few are hairdressers or keep mattress-stores, but the number is so insignificant that it cannot be taken into account. A Mr. PEREZ intends to publish a journal to propagate the idea of raising women in the social scale, and opening new avenues to them.

THE SUGAR CROP.

The following is a complete record of the sugar produced and exported during the past year. SPENCE's report says:

"By basing our calculations on the total exports of sugar and molasses from the island, without taking into consideration the small stocks of these staples remaining at the close of the year, and the increase the home consumption has probably had, we find that the production of the cane in 1867 gives a decrease of a little over 4 per cent., as compared with 1866, or 1¾ per cent. of sugar, mostly hogsheads, and 2¼ per cent. of molasses, which figures show that the anticipated deficit of the crops had been several times over-estimated in the course of the year. The total exports have been 1,449,162 boxes and 413,487 hogsheads of sugar and 297,605 hogsheads of molasses, equal to 530,669 tons of sugar and 193,443 of molasses, against 1,454,975 boxes and 435,937 hogsheads sugar and 321,243 hogsheads molasses, equal to 545,636 tons and 208,808 tons, respectively, in 1866—making the total cane produce exported 724,112 tons, against 754,444 tons in 1866, of which amount 62.51 per cent. to the United States, 23.94 to Great Britain, 2.42 to North of Europe, 3.30 to France, 5.60 to Spain and Italy and 2.23 to other parts.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The stockholders of the Spanish Bank will soon hold a meeting to decide when and where the proposed branches are to be established.

Inquiries have been addressed to the Government in relation to the permission which the planters are trying to obtain, to be allowed to load their vessels in any port or bay of the island not regularly established as a port of entry. The concession of their request would save large amounts of money now uselessly expended in bringing sugar to this port and storing it. QUASIMODO.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

The Recent Special Election of Congressmen—Manifesto from Mr. Vallandigham.

The following article, which appears in the Dayton (O.) *Ledger* of Jan. 29, special dispatches from Cincinnati, is attributed to Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM:

"Col. BARNABAS BURNS has been beaten for Representative in Congress from the Eighth District by a majority of 829, a Republican gain since October of 582. This is the first gun of the Presidential campaign of 1868, and indicates a Republican majority next Fall, in Ohio, of from twelve to twenty thousand. Deploring the causes which arrested the tide of Democratic victory in this State, and trusting that the day may come some time when politicians will learn that the people *will* have their own way, somehow or other, in this country; and that they demand strong and honest and earnest men and measures, and that the true secret of political success is direct antagonism, and not 'fighting shy,' commonly called 'policy,' we shall labor zealously to avert the calamity. The result in the Eighth District has, too, a most important bearing on the Presidential nomination in the Democratic Party.

In the above several aspects it is suggestive, and we propose to comment upon it accordingly, in plain but well considered terms. After the disastrous 'policy' defeat of 1866, a campaign in which the exclusion of Vallandigham was to be the sure pledge of victory—we go no further back at present—the true men of the Ohio Democracy, determined to start afresh on the old Democratic line, and begin by holding the State Convention on the time-honored 8th of January. The proposition met with bitter hostility from the 'policy' men of that day, and they came to Columbus on the 8th of November, 1866, and into the conference, fully organized and determined to defeat it. Yet after a long and excited debate, one by one they retired, leaving the field to the sound and bold men of the party; only one vote being cast against the Eighth, and that by a gentleman who is now a delegate at large to the Presidential Convention.

The State Convention met on the 8th of January, 1867; perhaps the soundest Convention ever assembled in Ohio; out of the three hundred and odd 'State Sovereignty' or 'Corry men' so-called, sixty-seven were members of it. Mr. CORRY was himself a delegate from Hamilton County, and VALLANDIGHAM, the 'odious,' was Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. Of 'Corry men' there were none, that animal being as yet only '*in posse*,' as the lawyers say, and very few of those who composed the recent State Convention were present. Many believed the Democratic Party to be 'dead,' and were not even willing to contribute to the expenses of its funeral, nor to attend it, nor even to partake of the funeral-baked meats. One of them, now also a delegate at large, acted, no doubt, upon his declaration, made on the 7th of August, 1861, during the war, that 'it was no time to be holding Democratic Conventions.' But there were many who thought that the party was not dead, but only slept; that cowardice and want of energy in the 'leaders' so called, had effected it with a politic syncope of the heart; and that all it needed for vitality and victory was the energizing influence of the honesty and courage of the Democratic masses, and accordingly upon principle, to a larger extent than ever before, if, indeed, not fully, the Democratic party went into the campaign. The organization and committees were in the hands of those who then made a boast that they were among the 'sound men' of the party, and efficient work was done accordingly. The Democratic masses were stirred up; and the 'odious' VALLANDIGHAM went everywhere, with immense audiences, largely Republican, to greet him, and 'injured the party' by contributing his full share to the large Democratic gains wherever he went, and well understood by all to be a candidate for the United States Senate. After a most enthusiastic, straight-haired, straight-forward, honest, 'square-toed' fight, the Republican majority in the 'policy' year 1866, of 42,000, was reduced to 2,900 on Governor, and a Democratic Legislature elected.

It was emphatically a victory of the Democratic masses, because the hearts of the people were in it. But no sooner was the election over than, for a particular purpose, the cry went forth from a certain class of men all over the State, 'We must now look to policy; we must be careful to consult the prejudices of the Republicans and Conservatives; we must not drive off the new converts; we need more Republican votes; the election of VALLANDIGHAM as Senator will injure the party; we must take some less obnoxious man.' Through the machinery of the State Central and Executive Committees the work was accordingly done. The Democratic members of the Legislature were industriously stuffed with the idea of 'policy,' and that the entire success of the Democracy in Ohio and elsewhere, in 1868, depended on the defeat of that 'pestiferous' fellow, VALLANDIGHAM. The Convention of the 8th of January, 1868, was attended by men, some of whom never before met in a Democratic Convention, and by others who had been absent during the twelve years of Democratic defeat, but who now turned up like vultures and cormorants hovering over the spoils. At this Convention, through the basest of treachery, the entire control of the Democratic organization, was handed over bodily, upon certain conditions, relating to certain nominations for high places, to the men who in 1863, in the great battles for free speech, free press and a free ballot, refused to support the Democratic nomination for Governor that year. From President of the Convention down to minor officers and chairmen of committees, nearly every man who figured conspicuously in that body, was one apparently selected because he had either refused to support the Democratic ticket in 1863, or had been an avowed member of the Republican party during the war. The Democratic Party of Ohio was thus, for certain considerations, and on condition of 'amnesty' to certain high-contracting 'peace men' delivered over to the control of those who had forsaken or betrayed us during the ordeal of the war. A platform, too, emasculated of every distinctive old-fashioned Democratic principle, as distinguished from mere line of policy, and, for the first time, containing a quasi indorsement of the late civil war as one waged 'in defence of the Union,' (a well-known 'public falsehood,') was reported by one of the recusants of 1863, and adopted. And two days after the Convention Col. Barnabus Burns was nominated for Representative in Congress for the Eighth District. He, too, had refused to support the nominee for Governor in 1863, and more than that, had attempted to organize a 'bolting' State Convention at Columbus on the 4th of September of that year, to nominate a Democratic candidate in opposition to Mr. Vallandigham for Governor. He was the very 'man for the times.'

On the 13th of January, 1866, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was defeated in the Democratic caucus for Senator, by means alluded to above, but not necessary further just now to expose.

Immediately afterward Mr. JEWETT, Col. MCCOOK, Mr. REX and others who, like Col. BURNS, had refused to support the Democratic nominee for Governor in 1863, along with Senator THURMAN, were posted to 'stump' the district, and they did it, the Senator elect doing active service. Money, too, was sent by aspirants to high places and their friends, to aid and comfort one of the 'parties of the second part.' The result of all this was the usual fruit of 'policy' at the sacrifice of principle and the men who sustain principle—a great Republican victory, and Republican gain of 582 over an honest anti-'policy' people's campaign in October last.

And now a question or two. How many votes would VALLANDIGHAM's election to the Senate have 'driven off' from the Democratic Party in the Eighth District? How many Republican votes did THURMAN's election 'drive on' to the Democratic Party? What has 'policy' done for us again? And is the Presidential election to be sacrificed to the same insane clamor and arrangement?" Are politicians or the people to rule hereafter in Ohio? Is the project of redistricting the State for Congressional purposes to be defeated, and five or six Democratic representatives in Congress to be lost, lest by possibility, and contrary to his desire and his plans for the future, a certain 'odious' person might profit by it? One thing all men may depend upon—political offences, like those in the moral and religious world, never fail to bring with them their just penalty, sometimes sooner, sometimes later. The mills of the gods grind at intervals, both fast and fine. Justice may be, as the ancients fabled her, both blind and halt, yet she is now and then sudden and springing; while the winged daughter of Oceanus and Nox, riding upon her stag, javelin in hand, never leaves long unbalanced the scale of human wrong."

THE CHICAGO FIRE.

Corrected List of Insurance—Losses of Eastern Companies.

The Chicago *Journal* of Thursday evening gives a detailed list of the losses of the insurance companies by the recent great fire in that city, which it sums up as follows:

Illinois, outside of Chicago	$62,500
Chicago	178,375
New-York	538,125
Hartford	142,375
Other Eastern States	194,172
Other Western States	288,000
Foreign companies	193,000
Total insurance	$1,586,547
Total loss	2,046,800
Loss over insurance	$498,253

The losses of Eastern companies it gives in detail as follows:

NEW-YORK.

Mutual, Buffalo	$10,000
Western, Buffalo	20,090
New-Amsterdam, New-York	20,000
North American, New-York	15,000
Arctic, New-York	7,500
Standard, New-York	7,000
American Exchange, New-York	20,000
Capital City, Albany	5,000
Citizens', New-York	10,000
Lenox, New-York	4,000
Commerce, Albany	26,000
Continental, New-York	13,060
Ætna, New-York	20,000
Atlantic, Brooklyn	21,000
Empire City, New-York	19,000
Baltic, New-York	5,000
Tradesmen's, New-York	10,000
Buffalo City, New-York	10,000
International, New-York	28,000
Yonkers, New-York	10,000
Howard, New-York	30,000
Home, New-York	48,125
Security, New-York	35,000
Irving, New-York	5,000
Manhattan, New-York	35,000
Market, New-York	11,560
Phœnix, New-York	25,000
Lorillard, New-York	24,600
Underwriters' Agency, New-York	50,000

HARTFORD COMPANIES.

Ætna	$40,000
Charter Oak	5,000
Connecticut	11,250
City Fire	10,000
Hartford	35,000
Merchants'	21,125
Putnam	10,000
Phœnix	10,000

OTHER EASTERN COMPANIES.

Narragansett, Rhode Island	$12,000
New-England, Boston	32,500
North American, Philadelphia	13,000
National, Boston	10,000
American, Providence	12,500
Atlantic, Providence	16,172
American, Boston	23,000
Atlantic, Brooklyn	21,000
Corn Exchange, Philadelphia	5,000
Hope, Providence	2,500
Home, New-Haven	16,000
Maryland, Baltimore	5,000
United States, Baltimore	2,500
Merchants', Providence	5,000
Providence Washington, Providence	12,000
Roger Williams, Providence	5,000
Springfield, Massachusetts	17,000

Tragedy in Jasper County, Miss.

Correspondence of the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion.

HICKORY, Miss., Sunday, Jan. 26, 1868.

Editor Clarion:—Last night, near Mr. DENNIS', an awful murder was committed on both E. R. DENNIS and DAN. DENNIS. Mr. DENNIS had discovered that PRINCE DYESS, a freedman, had killed some of his hogs, and obtained a bench warrant for his arrest. He also got an officer to go home with him for the purpose of having DYESS arrested. Supposing that the negro would defend himself, the officer summoned a posse of men to assist him. They proceeded to DYESS' house, and not finding him there went to his brother's house, where they also failed to find him. They then gave up the search, and were returning to Mr. DENNIS' when they were attacked by old JOHN DYESS, two of his sons and some others, who were in ambush. Several shots were fired. ED. and DAN DENNIS were killed on the spot, and Mr. BENJAMIN GRIFFIN received a shot in the leg, breaking the bone. D. D. GIBSON received a full charge of small shot in the left shoulder and a ball in the back of the head; JONAS NELSON was wounded with small shot in the arm. Old JOHN DYESS was wounded in the breast, but not mortally. This all took place about 3 o'clock in the morning. The murderers after shooting ED. and DAN. DENNIS beat them with the butts of their guns. SIM. PERRY, after the negroes left, managed to get Messrs. GIBSON and GRIFFIN to Mr. DENNIS' house. The others made their escape to different places in the neighborhood as best they could. For want of assistance the dead were not cared for until this morning. The news spread over the country rapidly, and great excitement prevailed. Men pushed forward from every direction to assist in arresting the murderers if possible. A squad of ten or fifteen from Gariandsville having learned that the murderers were all at old JOHN DYESS' house, proceeded there, and on arriving were fired on by the murderers, wounding Mr. LYLE mortally, and two others slightly, and killing one horse. Old JOHN DYESS and TOB. GENTRY are all that have been captured.

The Gettysburg Asylum Project—Note from Mr. S. T. Dickinson.

To Hon. Chas. H. Van Wyck, Chairman Committee on Retrenchment, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: As I feel sensibly and keenly your ungenerous, unprovoked and undeserved attack upon me, emanating from you, as the Chairman of the Committee on Retrenchment, to whom was referred the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, I am prompted by a sense of duty and self-respect to reply to it.

I shall not attempt to defend the Association you have been pleased to attack with so much bitterness and malevolence. It is fortunately in the hands of honorable and able men, known to the public, as they are undoubtedly known to you, and they will, in my opinion, give such evidence of their integrity and determination in carrying out the purposes of the organization as to cause the Committee on Retrenchment to regret the hasty and ill-advised step they have seen proper to take. It was not necessary for you to step upon private ground, and indulge in efforts to defame and traduce me. Your purpose could have been as well served without a resort to personality. I certainly, to my knowledge, have never given you, or any member of your honorable committee, any cause for this unkindness. I have always dealt fairly and honorably with my fellow-men. I do not deny that I am now, as I have been, for many years, engaged in the lottery business, but I most positively deny that I am a lottery swindler, or that I have ever attempted to take a dishonorable or illegal advantage of any one with whom I have had had transactions in the line of my business. I have never been connected with any scheme, either in the lottery business or out of it, of any kind or character, with the view or purpose charged upon me by your honorable committee. You state in your report that it was determined by some friends, gathered at the house of a prominent and leading citizen of New-York, "among them one or more prominent gentlemen from the State of Pennsylvania," to establish an asylum at Gettysburg, "and at the outset the nature of the scheme is manifested by the character of the men obtained to carry out the design, naming two other gentlemen and myself, who had been engaged in the lottery business, as Supervisors, and styling us "experts of large experience, who were valuable by reason of their knowledge of the devices whereby the laws against gambling could be evaded, the credulous entrapped, the moralist and the christian assured that vice was only an exterior under cover of which piety and charity might be fully developed." Now this, without reference to any thing else, is, to say the least, very severe language, and a truly christian gentleman, with charity for his fellow men at heart, should not (without proof of the most positive and undeniable character) indulge in until he had fully assured himself, by the most rigid and searching investigation, that there existed no error or mistake in his premises and conclusions.

Now, I respectfully ask, has such an investigation been had? I assert most positively that it has not. Have you then a right to denounce me as a swindler, to stigmatize me as a lottery gambler upon such testimony as you have gathered, or upon any evidence that you have in hand? I cannot think so. If you have, then I am forced to the conclusion that the private character and reputation of every individual in the country is in the hands of the members upon the floors of Congress, and that a reputation can be poisoned by the wag of a tongue or the scratch of a pen. I have already admitted that I had been, for many years, connected with the management of lotteries—not swindling concerns, as a lottery gambler—as it has pleased you to style me, but legally authorized lotteries, with charters granted by legislative bodies, under the authority of the seal of the States they represent. I shall briefly recapitulate the facts, showing my connection with the Gettysburgh Asylum Association. I had nothing whatever to do with the passage of the charter by the great State of Pennsylvania, authorizing the same. It was instigated, managed and secured by many of the ablest and soundest men of the State. Men of enlarged patriotism and unquestioned philanthropy and integrity. "Christians and moralists," who were not "assured that vice was only an exterior under cover of which piety and charity might be fully developed." It is not necessary to my purpose to state who those gentlemen were, but I will take the liberty to say that had you named those "prominent gentlemen from the State of Pennsylvania" who were gathered at the house of the leading citizen previously referred to, it would likely have had the effect of defeating the purpose you had in view, and the end you seem to be so anxious to accomplish.

The Trustees, at a meeting held in Philadelphia, passed a resolution appropriating the entire net proceeds toward the erection of the asylum, and I respectfully submit that this fact of itself is at once an answer and a refutation to the statement of your Committee that only ten thousand dollars were to be appropriated to the object of the charity, "and that by their by-laws, passed March 14, 1867, all monies realized after paying the ten thousand dollars, were to be retained by FRANCE & Co."

It seems to me that you have hardly been able to present a single fact; but, upon the other hand, have unquestionably been misled, or wilfully indulge in misstatements. I was solicited by the incorporators to act as one of the Supervisors, and as such expended a large amount to maintain the credit and standing of the Association, and to aid it in meeting its liabilities and expenses, and it is very strange, indeed, that your investigations did not establish the fact that my connection with the Association, either as Supervisor or Manager, or in any capacity whatever, entirely ceased some time since, and that I have never received, directly or indirectly, one single dollar therefrom.

With this brief denial of the statements of your Committee, so far as they relate to myself, and with the assurance that I have been careful to avoid giving personal offence to either your honorable Committee or yourself, and with the hope that you may modify your report so far, at least, as it relates to me individually, I am, honorable Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, S. T. DICKINSON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1868.

Attempted Jail-delivery in South Carolina—The Prisoners Fired Upon and Several Wounded.

From the Marion (S. C.) Star, Jan. 29.

On last Friday morning about 8 o'clock our citizens were thrown into a state of excitement by a report that the prisoners—twenty-six in number—were attempting to effect their escape from confinement. Many of our white, and a few colored men armed themselves and hastily repaired to the jail, where the agent of the Freedmen's Bureau also has his headquarters. After the agent of the Bureau found that neither the remonstrances of himself nor the jailor had any influence upon the manifest intentions of the prisoners, he ordered the citizens to drive them from the windows with their guns, which was accomplished by a few shots. Three or four of the prisoners were wounded, no one seriously. But even this did not stop them from their work of destruction; they continued to destroy the cells until Rev. J. B. MIDDLETON (colored) went into the jail and communicated with them. All of the prisoners, except three who took no part in the attempt to escape, are murderers, house-burners, robbers and thieves from Darlington district. The leader of these would-be refugees from justice was JEFF. GEE, who was convicted at our Spring term of the Court, last March, of the murder of DARIUS GANDY. When his cell was opened by an attendant to be cleaned, he immediately seized the bolt with which the door was fastened and forced the locks of all the remaining cells. This put them in possession of several bolts of iron, weighing eight or ten pounds each, which they would have used successfully had it not been for the timely arrival of the citizens with their arms. We learn that the prisoners allege that starvation drove them to the determination to make their escape.

To this plea the report of Mr. E. M. STOEBER, the Bureau agent, is a sufficient answer. It reads as follows:

"At about 9 A. M., Friday, the boy engaged in cleaning one of the cells in which JEFF. GEE and others were confined, was overpowered and the keys taken from him. All the cells were opened by the prisoners, either by force or with the keys in their possession. Having my headquarters in the same building, I at once went to the assistance of the jailor, Mr. C. WIGGINS, and ordered them to desist from further injuring the premises, reminding them of the consequences, but without result. Armed citizens having arrived in the meantime, I permitted them to fire at any one trying to escape. As some prisoners were in the act of coming down and others breaking some of the iron bars in the windows, about eight rounds were fired at them, slightly wounding one in the neck and face, with small shot. This firing had the wished-for effect, as shortly after all disturbance among the prisoners ceased. Soon after I visited the prisoners in company of Mr. ROBERT COLLINS, the Sheriff of this District, and Mr. MIDDLETON, (colored,) teacher, all unarmed, and in their presence they complained of being in a starving condition, and were often compelled to sell some of their clothing to receive some additional food, receiving a too small allowance of food to subsist upon. I visited the jail twice before during the short time I am on duty here, and conversed with some of the prisoners, but not one ever complained to me of such a scarcity of provisions. In fact, I must confess, that most of them look well and hardy, and I believed them to be so far satisfied with their condition, hearing them very frequently sing and sometimes dance. In the evening the prisoners were chained, to which they submitted without displaying ill-humor, and so remained very orderly and quiet during the day and night."

Convention of Michigan Spiritualists.

The Spiritualists of Michigan held a State Convention in Jackson last week, the meetings being presided over by Col. D. M. FOX. Many addresses were made, and one speaker claimed that there were 100,000 Spiritualists in Michigan, and 11,000,000 in the United States. Missionaries are in employ, and several societies have been organized the past year. The spirit of the Convention, which numbered 100 delegates, seemed to be in favor of unity among themselves and aggressive warfare in the future. The next convention is to be held on the 24th of June, the place to be designated by the Executive Committee. The following was promulgated as a declaration of principles:

We, the Spiritualists and friends of progress of the State of Michigan, in convention assembled, feeling that a true self-respect, a desire to be fully understood and a decent regard for the opinion of mankind, all constrain us to declare to the world our objects, do hereby announce our grand aim to be the highest and most harmonious development of all the powers of man to a complete and consistent whole. Accepting the law and fact of universal progress, and believing that freedom is its primary condition, we do hereby unite to destroy all institutions—religious, governmental and social—which unjustly limit its full and complete enjoyment by humanity. Accepting the great fact of spiritual intercourse as demonstrative of the spiritual entity and divine relationships of the soul, of its possibilities for endless progress in the highest spheres, and illustrative of those angel ministries which have through all ages cheered on the great prophets and seers of the race; the sovereign authority of nature, reason and intuition; the essential unity of all true science, philosophy and religion; the liberty and equality, before the law, of all humanity without distinction of sex or race; we seek to fully discover and unfold a progressive world—religion without sect, superstition, bibliolatry or priestcraft; to secure in America a pure Republic, founded on eternal principles of justice, liberty and love; and to establish on earth a pure and divine society in which no individual, class or sex shall be debarred from enjoying all its blessings, privileges and protection.

And for the attainment of these great purposes we do ordain and establish this "Michigan State Spiritual Association."

Extensive Burglary in a Jewelry Store—$8,000 Worth of Plunder Carried Off.

About 10 o'clock last night Mr. ABRAHAM POSNER, proprietor of the jewelry store No. 390½ Bowery, locked up his place after packing up the goods, and on his return at 11:30 to see that all was safe for the night was surprised to find the office safe open and all the contents abstracted. Mr. POSNER states that he had about $6,000 worth of jewelry in the safe, besides $2,000 in money, and that the safe was evidently opened with a duplicate key. He appears to have no idea who the burglars are, as they left no trace beyond the fact that the rear door was left open. The detectives have received a description of the stolen property and are on the lookout.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CITY LETTER DELIVERY.—Yesterday the additional letter carriers began their share of the work which we advised our readers was in contemplation, securing to the City a delivery of letters every second hour during the day. Hourly collections will now be made from the lamp-post boxes from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Letters mailed at Stations A and B before 9 A. M., Station C before 8:55, Stations D and O before 8:40, Stations E and F before 8:25, and Station G before 8:15 P. M., will reach the main office at 9:35 P. M., and in time for all the morning mails. The hours of delivery from the main office to all places below a line bounded by Franklin-street, West Broadway, Canal-street, Bowery and Chatham-street, will be 8, 9:30, 10:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 1, 2, 3 and 4 P. M. The hours of delivery from branch offices will be 7:30, 8:30, 10 and 11:15 A. M., and 12:30, 2, 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Ex-Gov. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, is at the New-York Hotel. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, and Gen. Thomas, of the United States Army, are at the Astor House. Gen. G. J. Pillow, of Tennessee, Hon. Thomas M. Pomeroy, of Auburn, Hon. P. C. Hurd, of Mount Vernon, and Hon. E. Ford, of Buffalo, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. J. G. Ketcham, of Washington, is at the Coleman House. Hon. R. R. Sloan, of Sandusky; Hon. J. H. Ramsay, of Albany, and Hon. C. B. Smith, of Cincinnati, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. Luke Wells, of Syracuse, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

SOUTHERN EDUCATION.—There seems to be a growing, if not a general interest, in this City on the subject of Southern education, and especially is this manifested on the part of the clergy. Mr. BEECHER has shown his practical interest in this matter by subscribing a handsome amount for the benefit of Washington College, Virginia, and the same institution has enlisted the hearty sympathy of many others. A public meeting is now mooted in behalf of the subject, and there are motives enough in the impoverished condition of the South to make such meeting a success.

THE INTERNATIONAL MARITIME EXHIBITION.—The time has been extended for receiving articles intended for this exhibition until March 1. This is done mainly to give American shipowners and builders ample time to forward their goods. Information and circulars are to be found with Mr. ISAAC TAYLOR, No. 40 Broadway, or with Mr. J. J. COMSTOCK, No. 7 Broadway.

ITEMS.—GEO. YOKS and PHILIP MOHR, carpenters, were severely hurt yesterday by a scaffolding falling upon them at the new building, corner of Canal and Mott streets....JOHN S. DOVER, of No. 230 Walnut-street, Philadelphia, had his pocket picked of a $200 gold watch in an Eighth-avenue car yesterday. Dr. KIELY, of No. 5 Carroll-place, was found dead in bed yesterday, and Coroner SCHIRMER was notified to hold an inquest.

DAILY PRAYER MEETINGS.—Since Jan. 22, special religious meetings have been held each day at 2:30 P.M. and 7:30 P. M. at Dr. ARMITAGE's Church, Forty-sixth-street, near Fifth-avenue. These meetings, conducted by Rev. A. B. EARLE, have been largely attended, and a manifestly increasing interest is observable. Daily meetings for prayer precede the regular services.

THE HEBREW CHARITY BALL.—This, the oldest Jewish charity ball in this City, will take place at the Academy of Music on the 6th of this month. Preparations are being made to secure to the patrons of this worthy charity, if possible, a fuller measure of pleasure than was provided for them in former years.

THE MIDNIGHT MISSION.—Last evening Miss SALLIE BRONSON GOODRICH repeated her lecture on "The Midnight Mission" at Dodworth Hall, before a very fair audience. She pleaded the necessity of sustaining the Mission, and urged her hearers to do all in their power to aid the cause.

NEW-JERSEY.

DESTITUTION IN NEWARK.—In view of great destitution in Newark, caused by the stagnation in business, Mayor PEDDIE has issued a circular, in which he says:—"Owing to the numerous calls upon me, by a class of persons who are not in the habit of asking assistance, but who, I am satisfied are really needy and deserving, I would respectfully call the attention of my fellow-citizens to the matter, and would be glad to meet you at my office, at the City Hall, on Monday next, Feb. 3, at 10 o'clock A. M., to devise means by which something may be done for their relief at once."

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED RIOTER.—A well-known young fellow, named WM. CRAFT, was arrested in Hoboken yesterday forenoon, charged, with others, with being engaged in a riotous affair. It is alleged that in October last, the accused, with six other young ruffians, made an attack on the lager-beer saloon of JOHN ENGLES, on the meadows, and smashed out the windows with stones, one of which struck ENGLES on the head, and severely injured him. Justice WHITE committed the accused to the County jail for trial.

JUMPED FROM AN EMBANKMENT.—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a man named JAMES PRENTICE, resident of Passaic, while walking on the track of the New-Jersey Railroad, above Brunswick-street, Jersey City, was overtaken by a train of cars, and to save himself from being run over, jumped down the embankment, some twenty feet, spraining an ancle and sustaining severe internal injuries. He was conveyed to the Police station, where he is being attended by Dr. WATSON.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Friday evening last, while Ex-Alderman SILAS M. TODD, of Newark, was sitting in the store of OLIVER REEVES, corner of William and Plane streets, engaged in conversation, he was prostrated with paralysis and died soon after. Mr. TODD, who was well and favorably known, represented the Second Ward of Newark in the Common Council four terms, from 1859 to 1862, inclusive.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning the Easton express train on the Morris and Essex Road, after leaving Waterloo Station on the down trip, broke a rail, which threw the tender of the engine from the track and turned the baggage-car over on its side. No person was injured, but there was considerable delay in clearing the track and procuring another engine.

MECHANICS' AND BUILDERS' EXCHANGE.—A Mechanics' and Builders' Exchange for Hudson County has been formed, with the following-named gentlemen as officers: President, T. BENJAMIN MEIGS, of the firm of DODGE & Co.; Vice-President, WILLIAM H. BUMSTED, firm of BUMSTED & Co.; Secretary, FERDINAND LEWIS; Treasurer, WM. VAN KEUREN.

DR. WICKES FOUND GUILTY.—The jury in the case of Dr. E. Z. WICKES, tried in the Essex County Court on a charge of publishing an obscene book, came into court yesterday noon, after being out over twenty-four hours, with a verdict of guilty on the count of exposing lewd publications, and not guilty on the others. The trial created a great deal of interest and many persons were in waiting at the court-room, anxious to hear the verdict.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—A man named JAMES ROSS was taken before Recorder MARTINDALE yesterday morning, charged with maliciously smashing windows, doors, &c., at the drinking saloon of HENRY MEYERS, in the First Ward, Jersey City. Accused gave bail to answer at the next term of court.

PRISON RECORD.—City Marshal ELLIS reports that 119 persons were committed to the City Prison, in Jersey City, for the month of January, most of whom were the victims of strong drink.

INDICTED AS A NUISANCE.—It is stated that the Hudson County Grand Jury, at its session last week, found a bill of indictment against the Communipaw Abbatoir as a nuisance.

Hazard & Caswell's
PURE AND SWEET
COD LIVER OIL,
BEST IN THE WORLD,
Manufactured by
CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under Fifth-avenue Hotel. —Advt.

Colds.
LOSS OF APPETITE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1868.

DEAR MR. HOFF:

I am using your Malt Extract, and willingly admit that it has DONE ME A GREAT DEAL OF GOOD. I suffered constantly from SECRETIONS in the THROAT and felt very WEAK, and there was NOTHING TO BENEFIT ME; but since I take your Malt Extract with my meals and before breakfast, I feel more STRENGTH, and am happy to state that I enjoy the BEST APPETITE, and cough easily. Please send, &c.

Mrs. SASSAU, No. 199 4th-st.

SOLD BY HOFF'S DEPOT, NO 542 BROADWAY, N. Y., AND BY DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS, AND SPECIAL AGENTS IN EVERY CITY. PRICE FOR 1 DOZ., $6; 2 DOZ., $11.

The best article ever offered.
Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

Moet & Chandon Champagne.
Having received the first shipment of Messrs. Moet & Chandon's VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL) VERZENARY and FLEUR DE SILLERY OF THE EXCELLENT VINTAGE OF 1865,
I beg to call the attention of the public to those Wines, especially to the
VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL)
which has been pronounced by connoisseurs to be superior to any other Champagne before imported into this country.
The above wines are now for sale at all first-class dealers in Wines in this city.
ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for Messrs. Moet & Chandon in the U. S.
New-York, Jan. 13, 1868.

Hydraulic Cow-Milker.
It pleases the cow for it sucks like a calf,
Does four teats at once in two minutes and a-half;
The milk is all saved, no kicking it over,
No hard, aching hands or discomfort whatever.
The Hydraulic Cow-Milker, for simplicity, durability, rapidity and perfection of work is fast gaining a national reputation. A rare opportunity is now offered for enterprising men to make money, either by traveling or locating in city or country. Call and examine. Hydraulic Cow-Milking Machine Company, No. 206 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

At Lowest Manufacturers' Prices.—POLLAK & SON'S warranted Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar-holders, at their stores, Nos. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st., and 27 John-st., near Nassau. Repairing done; boiling, $1.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

DIED.

APPLETON.—On Saturday, Feb. 1, HELEN MARSHALL, daughter of D. S. and M. W. Appleton, aged 10 months and 13 days.

The funeral will take place at the Church of the Covenant, corner of 35th-st. and Park-av., on Monday, the 3d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

DAVISON.—On Friday, Jan. 31, ALEXANDER DAVISON, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Feb. 3, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 92 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

SYKES.—At Bay Ridge, L. I., on Saturday, Feb. 1, WILLIAM HAIGH, youngest child of John, Jr., and Ann M. P. Sykes.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, Bay Ridge, on Monday, the 3d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

TERHUNE.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 31, of consumption, ADALINE, wife of James J. Terhune, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Bergen County Lodge, I. O. of O. F., No. 73, and the fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 4½ o'clock this (Sunday) afternoon, from the residence of her father-in-law, No. 295 West 11th-st. Funeral services also at the Second Reformed Church at Hackensack, N. J., on Monday morning at 10½ o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL THE FAMILY SEWING.
BARTLETT'S reversible sewing-machines are the cheapest reliable machines; they are made for hand use or foot. The style sold at $25 will do all the family sewing. Examine the different styles at the Bartlett Machine Needle Depot, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

WHARF OWNERS ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1868.

A MEETING OF THIS ASSOCIATION will be held on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868, at 12 M., at the office of Murray, Ferris & Co., No. 62 South-st., for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the association, and electing officers for the ensuing year. The attendance of all owners and lessees of wharf property is earnestly requested.
D. COLDEN MURRAY, Sec'y pro. tem.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M., and every day next week, at 3¼ and 7½ P. M., except Monday and Saturday. Baptising Sunday evening. Preaching at Bethesda Chapel on SUNDAY next, at 3½ P. M., by Rev. J. B. OSTERHOUT, Missionary of the Church.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, Rutger's College, 5th-av., above 41st-st.—On SUNDAY, Feb. 2, Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. T. K. CONRAD at 7½ P. M. Anthem at the evening service, "O, How Amiable are Thy Dwellings," &c. Seats free.

A PUBLIC MEETING FOR THE WOMAN'S Union Missionary Society will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at Dr. Crosby's Church, 4th-av., corner of 22d-st., commencing at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, and Dr. POST, missionary from Syria, will make addresses.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*Pentecostal Power*, and at 7 o'clock P. M.; subject—*Times of Refreshing*. Prayer meeting following the evening service. Seats free.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene-st., near Canal.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. DAVID MITCHEL, SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M.; subject for the evening—*The Little Hebrew Maid*. All welcome.

EBENEZER MISSION SUNDAY-SCHOOL, N. E. corner 8th-av. and 46th-st., 2½ P. M.—Preaching at 3½ P. M. by Rev. G. SCOTT, D. D. Those who do not attend any particular place of worship are specially invited.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE PAStor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sacrament at close of morning sermon. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. DR. CHAPIN WILL DELIVER A dedicatory address at 3 o'clock SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at Brevoort Hall, (54th-st., just west of 3d-av.,) on the occasion of the first meeting of the Universalist Mission in that place.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH—48TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Services SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. T. A. JAGGAR, Rector, will preach a sermon to the young in the evening.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Evangelist preaching on subjects pertaining to the coming of the Lord, on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. Seats free. No collection.

TRINITY CHAPEL, WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR Broadway.—Short musical service, with sermon, every Sunday evening, at 7½ o'clock. At this service all the seats are free.

NEW JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP—35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, Pastor. Morning Service, 11½ o'clock; Evening Lecture, 7½ o'clock.

CHAPEL OF THE CROSS.—PROTESTANT Episcopal services; MORNING at 10½ o'clock, EVENING at 7½ o'clock; Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. 3d-av., near 62d-st.

SPIRITUALISM.—THERE WILL BE A PUBlic Circle THIS (Sunday) EVENING at the rooms of J. B. Conklin, Test Medium, No. 100 12th-st., corner of 4th-av.

REV. DR. HAGUE WILL PREACH IN the Madison-av. Baptist Church SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. Mr. LORD. Strangers invited.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery, New-York, Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent.—Sabbath-school 2 to 4 o'clock; prayer meeting TUESDAY EVENING, 7:30 o'clock; day school 9 to 2 o'clock. On next MONDAY EVENING, at 7:45, there will be a meeting here of the representatives of the various reformatory and charitable institutions, superintendents of Sabbath-schools, ministers and other earnest workers. The previous meetings have been intensely interesting. All are invited to attend.

WEST 23D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church Rev. H. D. NORTHRUP, Pastor.—Complimentary concert to J. C. DEVOY, WENESDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, 1868. Miss CHARLOTTE V. HUTCHINGS, Miss EMMA C. THURSBY, and other talented vocalists, will assist. Tickets, 50 cents, may be had of the Sexton, Mr. F. P. WOOD, No. 265 8th-av., and at the door. Doors open at 7; concert at 8 o'clock.

ST. MATHEW'S CHURCH, HARVARD HALL, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.—Services looking to the establishment of a Free Church in the upper part of the City, will commence on SUNDAY next. Morning prayer at 9½. Litany and Communion, with sermon, at 10½. Evening prayer and sermon at 7½. Rev. S. REED, Rev. J. R. DAVENPORT, Associate Clergy.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, West 48th-st., near 9th-av., Prof. P. W. BEDFORD will deliver a free Lecture FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at 8 o'clock P. M. Subject—*Chemistry of Air and Water*, illustrated by various interesting experiments. Preaching each SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor. Seats free. A cordial invitation extended to all.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 2d inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M., and concert of prayer for seamen at 7½ P. M.; preaching corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

FIFTH-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 46th-st.—Rev. A. B. EARLE will preach in this house on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.; also at 3 and 7½ P. M. Baptism will be administered after the morning service by Rev. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., Pastor. Preaching every afternoon and evening, at 2½ and 7½ o'clock, by Rev. A. B. EARLE.

RATIONAL RELIGION.—REV. HENRY BLANCHARD will lecture in the large hall of Dodworth's Studio Building, No. 212 5th-av., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock precisely. Subject—*Rome or Reason*. He will speak at the same place the three succeeding Sunday afternoons. The public are cordially invited to attend.

REV. T. C. EWER WILL PREACH AT the opening services of a new Free Episcopal Church about to be started in the upper part of the City by Christ Church. The services will be held at the Masonic Rooms, Brevoort Hall, (where they will temporarily worship,) on 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, lately in 21st-st., will meet for worship, please God, in Trenor's Rooms, Lyric Hall, in 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Sermon by the Minister, Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., Rev. S. F. HOLMES at 3 P. M., and Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN at 7½ P. M. At 3 P. M. the service and sermon will be interpreted in the sign language.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Pastor Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Services on SUNDAY, (God willing,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening—Discourse to young people—*Responsibility for a Life of Pleasure*.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Select pieces sung by the children.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, West 41st-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor. Preaching on the SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school in the chapel at 2½ P. M. Bible Class in the Pastor's Study at the same hour.

SECOND ADVENT MEETING—SABBATH, Feb. 2, forenoon and afternoon, corner Grand and Allen sts. Elders WOODRUFF and HOOK will preach. Lord's Supper afternoon. His children of every name are welcome to the table. Sinners come to Christ, the great day of his wrath is near.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st.—This Church will be opened hereafter for morning and evening services. The Pastor, Rev. NATHANIEL W. CONKLING, will preach on SABBATH, Feb. 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

NOTICE.—EVERETT ROOMS, BROADWAY, corner of 34th-st.—Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, minister. Services MORNING and EVENING. Subject for evening, (at 7½ o'clock,) *The Conversion of the Nations, Jewish and Gentile, nigh at hand*, &c. Families and others respectfully invited. Seats free.

BEDFORD-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. DOWLING, the Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, and Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH the closing lecture of his course on the London Poor in the EVENING. A special collection will be taken up to compensate the lecturer.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Rev. JOHN LYLE, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All seamen and those residing in this part of the City are invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. IRENEUS S. PRIME, D. D., WILL give an address on *Church Extension*, in the West 2—st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., (Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, Pastor,) SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 7½ o'clock.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH by Rev. A. M. STEWART, late chaplain in the army, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MRS. BULLENE, TRANCE SPEAKER, discourses before the Spiritualists at Masonic Hall, SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening by the audience. Reception and sociable THURSDAY EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. To the children at 2½ P. M. and to Young Men at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Honorable Young Man*.

PREACHING ON PROPHECY.—BISHOP SNOW, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach on subjects relating to the Second Advent of our Lord, on Sunday, at 3 P. M., in the University, Washington-square. Seats free.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. F. BROWN. Subject, morning—*Church Hospitality*. Lecture at 3 P. M., by Rev. W. D. THOMPSON, late missionary in China; subject—*China*.

BLOOMINGDALE BAPTIST CHURCH, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. W. POPE YEAMAN, late of Kentucky, has arrived in the City and will enter immediately upon the pastorate of the above church. Services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Seats free. Services of the Protestant Episcopal Church every Sunday. SUNDAY, Feb. 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Catechetical exercises at 3 P. M. Rector, Rev. ABBOTT BROWN.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, corner of Madison-av. and 47th-st. The rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and Rev. Dr. MUHLENBURG in the afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M.

DODWORTH HALL SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY.—Mrs. MAYNARD addresses at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects: *The Sacred and Profane*, and *Moral and Intellectual Life in the Spirit World*. Conference at 3 P. M.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st.—SUNDAY MORNING, Rev. J. G. BARTHOLOMEW will preach. EVENING, second lecture by Rev. DAY K. LEE on *Geology and the Bible*. Subject—*The First Man's Garden*.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., on SUNDAY, Feb. 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*Shibboleth or Sectarianism—A Plea for Union*.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—PREACHING on SUNDAY, Feb. 2, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. E. GORSE; at 7 P. M. by Rev. VANESS TRAVER. Prayer meeting after preaching. Service in the evening. Public are invited to attend.

THE FIRST SERVICE OF THE NEW Protestant Episcopal Church at Morrisania will be held SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., in Parshall Hall, corner 5th-st. and Washington-av. Sermon by Rev. J. J. ROBERTS. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS, CORNER of 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. ANDREW P. PEABODY, of Cambridge, Mass., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Feb. 2. Morning service, 10½; evening, 7½.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. T. CLARKE will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON; services commence at 3 o'clock; regular monthly service of Sunday-school at 1½ o'clock.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching at 10½ by Rev. Bishop JANES; at 7 by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED; at 3 P. M., Sabbath-school Missionary Anniversary. Seats free. All invited.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR SEVENteenth-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer-meeting 3½ P. M.

EXPOSITION OF DIFFERENT PASSAGES of Scripture, which are exceedingly interesting to Israelites, are given every SUNDAY Evening at 7½ o'clock, in Room No. 24 Cooper Institute.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in the hall corner of Broadway and 28th-st. Sermon by the Rector. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be divine service and sermon in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

REV. MR. SOUTHERLAND WILL PREACH in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. on SUNDAY, Feb. 2.

STANTON-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH—J. HYATT SMITH on *New-York to Jerusalem*, THURSDAY EVENING, February 6th. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Sheldon's and at the door.

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., south side, near 6th-av. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Service for children every Sunday afternoon at 3½.

REV. GEORGE HARDEN CROWE, assistant minister of St. Michael's Parish will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyr, Forsyth-st., near New Canal, SUNDAY EVENING. All welcome.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, BEEKMAN-ST.—Rev. GEO. HARDEN CROWE will officiate and preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and Rev. S. REED at 3½ P. M.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AVENUE.—Feast of the Purification of Saint Mary the Virgin, SUNDAY, Feb. 2. Full celebration with choral service and anthems 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 52d-st. and 3d-av.—Preaching SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. J. STAMFORD HOLME, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT-SQUARE, will be open for public worship SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH-av. and 11th-st. Services SUNDAY, Feb. 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. PAXTON.

SPIRITUALISM.—A PUBLIC CIRCLE FOR trance speaking THIS (Sunday) EVENING at No. 825 Broadway, entrance on 12th-st. Admission, 25 cents.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 1, 1868.

$10,000 U. S. 6s '81, C.	112¾	48 Del. & Hud. Ca.	142
100,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	111¾	15 West. Union	37
		400 Atlantic Mail	9¾
10,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s, R.	108⅞	100 do	9⅞
		200 do	9¾
30,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	109¼	100 N. Y. Guano	12
		100 Adams Ex. Co	76⅝
2,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s, C., '65	109⅞	40 Amer. Ex	72
		100 do	71⅝
24,000	110	50 Wells Fargo Ex	45
23,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '66		25 do	44⅝
	New 107⅜	140 Mer. U. Ex	36¼
3,000 do	107⅜	100 U. S. Ex	75½
33,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '67		300 N. Y. Cen. R	122¾
	New issue 109	200 do	122¾
20,000 U.S. 5s 10-40, C.	104	100 do	122⅞
2,000 do	104⅜	500 Erie R	74⅝
23,000 Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, 2d series	107¾	100 do	74⅝
		60 N. Y. & N. H. R.	136½
4,000 N. Y. St. 6s, 7s	102	200 Erie R. Pf	88
3,000 Ohio 6s, '68	101	100 do	82⅝
6,000 Tenn. 6s, new	62½	100 Hud. R. R	147
6,000 N. Car. 6s	32	200 Reading R	96
4,000 Missouri St. 6s	101½	100 Mich. Cen	111¾
4,000 Ga. St. 7s	80	100 do	111¾
1,000 Erie 3d M	100	200 do	111⅞
3,000 Erie 4th M	94	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	88½
1,000 do	93¾	200 do	88⅝
5,000 Chi. R. & Q. 8s	110	200 Clev. & Pitts	78
1,000 A. & T. H. 2d Pr. 7 3	84	200 C. & P. W. R. Pf.	78
4,000 T. & W. 1st Ex. 7 3	90	200 Clev. & Tol	112⅝
4,000 Chi. & N. W. Con.		200 do	112⅞
Con. Bds. 7-3	62¾	200 do	113
2,000 C. & R. I. & P. 8s	95	32 Chic. & R. I	101¼
3,000 P. F. W. & C. 1st	102¾	100 do	101⅜
1,000 Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.	75	100 do	101⅜
10,000 C. & G. T. 1st M.	74½	200 do	101⅜
1,000 Mor. & E. 2d M. 7 3	83¼	1000 do	b30 102
200 Phoenix Bank	104	300 do	101⅞
50 Continental Bank	103	700 do	101⅞
15 do	102	100 do	s60 101⅜
30 Cent. National	104	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf	85½
7 Fourth N. Bk	104	200 P., F. W. & C.	s30 102¾
34 do	103¾	100 do	103
100 Canton Co	59	100 do	b60 103
900 do	58½	300 Alt. & T. H	51¾
300 do	b18 59	200 do	b30 51⅞
100 do	b30 58	100 Chi. & Alton R.	134
650 Pac. Mail	11¾	2'60 O. & Miss. R.	33
200 do	11¾	500 do	b30 33½
300 do	11⅝		

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000 Ohio 6s, '71	101	100 Hudson R.	147
5,000 do	101¾	100 do	s60 148⅛
9,000 Tenn. 6s, new	60¾	200 Reading R	96¾
5,000 do	60¾	100 M. S. & N. I.	88⅞
2'000 Cl. & Pitts. 3d M.	96	400 Clev. & Pitts	97¾
300 Canton Co	58¾	200 do	97¾
600 Quicksilver	25	37 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	105
1,000 Mar. & Pet. 1st M.	14⅝	100 Chic. & R. I	101¾
500 Pacific M	11¾	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf	74
300 do	11¾	100 do	b30 74⅛
200 Del. & Hud. C	142½	100 do	b60 74¼
25 do	142	100 Cleve. & Tol	112
150 Wells Fargo Ex	44	400 do	112¾
20 Adams Ex	77	1100 Chi. & R. I	102
20 Am. Ex	72	100 do	102¾
40 U. S. Ex. Co	75	500 do	b15 102½
30 N. Y. Cen. R	123½	50 do	102¾
200 Erie R	74⅜	100 do	s60 102¾
30 do	75	300 M. & St. P.	48
300 do	74⅜	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	s60 102¾
100 do	74⅜	100 do	102¾
100 do	74⅜	100 do	s30 102¾
900 Erie R. Pf	82¾	50 Tol., W. & W.	47
100 do	82⅝	100 Ohio & M. R.	33
130 Clev. F. & Ash.	109	100 Chic. & Alt.	136

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

300 Cumberland Coal	38	800 Erie R.	b3 74⅛
100 Wells Fargo Ex	44	1200 do	74⅜
200 Adams Ex	76½	600 do	74⅜
300 Mer. U. Ex	36¾	250 Erie Pref	82¾
20 do	c 36¾	1100 do	b3 83
10 do	36⅞	300 Hud. R. R	147
100 Quicksilver	25	600 Readinw	96⅝
50 Mariposa Pr	14	100 do	b30 96⅝
300 Pacific Mail	11¾	400 Mil. & St. P	85
100 do	11¾	200 Ohio & Miss. R	33
300 do	11¾	500 do	33⅜
4,000 N. Car. 6s	32	1100 do	b3 33
4,000 Missouri St. 6s	101½	200 Bos., Hartford & E.	16¼
2,000 West. U. Tel	36⅝	100 Mich. S. & N. I.	88⅝
900 N. Y. Cen. R	122⅝	400 C., R. I. & P.	101¼
300 do	122⅝	700 do	101⅜
200 do	122⅝	100 do	b10 101⅜
200 do	b3 122⅝	300 do	c 101⅜
800 Chic. & N. W. Pf	73¾	100 do	s5 101⅜
100 do	b15 73¾		

SATURDAY, Feb. 1—P. M.

The sales of Gold were steady to-day at 140¼@140⅝ ₱ cent., about the same as the closing figures of Friday night. There was no Export of Specie by the day's steamers, and only $169,000 for the whole of the week. The Customs demand has improved within a few days, and the receipts of Gold into the Treasury on this account are $2,266,590. The Treasury Office gained largely in Currency up to Friday morning, but some heavy purchases of 7.30 ₱ cents are believed to have been made on that day, which, together with other Treasury Notes of the same tenor, previously purchased and paid for, were charged off to the Department on Friday night, the close of the month of January. The Customs receipts that month at New-York were $7,204,590. The receipts of the day, Feb. 1, $422,000. The Gold Intercst payments in January were $16,046,501. The payments of the day, on this account, $179,000. The Banks during the week added $8,023,512 to their Loans, the result chiefly of purchases of or demand loans upon the Public Funds. Their general Deposit line is $3,237,440 higher than last Monday, while they lose $1,151,480 in Gold, and $1,957,008 in Greenbacks.

The Money market closed at the cheapest rates of the week to the Brokers 5 to 6 ₱ cent., according to the demand and the collateral offered, and 4 ₱ cent. when voluntarily tendered to the great dealers in the Public Funds. The Funds were higher than on Friday, and extreme bids were made after the registered Board transactions. The Central Pacific Gold-bearing Bonds have been advanced by Messrs. Fisk & Hatch from 95 to 98 ₱ cent., and interest from Jan. 1, and there is some intimations that Mr. Cisco, as Treasurer of the Union Pacific, will soon advance his Bonds, also Gold-bearing, from 90 to 95 ₱ cent. and interest from Jan. 1. There is an advance in all the New-York State Stocks, and an improved demand for nearly all the good Railway Mortgages. The Western and New-England State Bonds are all bid for at an advance since the January interest, but the market is quite bare of nearly all of them. The State of Illinois will pay off a large amount of principal, (the old Illinois and Michigan Canal Loan,) on the 15th inst., at the National American Exchange Bank. The Border State Bonds are steady; but the demand for Tennessees appears to be met at 60¼@61 ₱ cent.

The Railway market at the Stock Exchange was fairly active, though not generally so on all the New-York and Western Roads. Erie among the former and Rock Island among the latter attracted the heaviest dealings of the day, and Rock Island advanced, on a large business, to 101@102@101¼@102@101¾ ₱ cent. The chief sales of Erie were between 74¼@74¾. The Miscellaneous Shares were about the same as to prices as on Friday; the actual business in them not important. After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	104¼	104⅝	Missouri	101¾	101¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111¼	111⅜	Northwest	65¾	66⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅜	108	N. West Pref	74	76⅝
N. Y. Central	129¾	128⅝	Rock Island	100	102½
Erie	74¼	74¾	Fort Wayne	103	102¾
Hudson	146¼	146⅝	W. U. Telegraph	37	36⅞
Reading	96¾	96⅝	St. Paul Pref	65¼	66
Mich. Southern	88¼	88⅞	St. Paul Com	47¾	47¼
Ohio and Miss	32¾	32⅝	Pacific Mail	11¾	11¾
Pittsburgh	97⅞	97¾	American Gold	140⅜	140⅝
Penn 5s, new	60⅜	60¾	Bills on London	109¾	109¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., 1868	100	5-20 coup., 1867	108
6 ₱ cent., coup., 1868	109	Oregon W. L., '81	105¼
6 ₱ ct. reg., 1881	111¼	6 ₱ cent., reg., 1871	110
6 ₱ cent., coup., 1881	111¾	5 ₱ cent., coup., 1871	100

5-20 reg., 1862 ..... 108¼
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862 ..... 111¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864 ..... 109¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865 110
5-20 reg., 1865, n. is 107¾
5-20 coup., 1865, n. is 107¾
* Ex-Div.

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Bounty 7s	101¼	Illinois War Loan	89½
N. Y. Canal 7s	103½	Indiana 5 ₱ c	92
N. Y. Canal 6s, (all)	102	Tennessee 6 ₱ c. ex-c.	63
N. Y. 5 ₱ c	93½	Tennessee new bds	60¾
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1870	101	Virginia 6s, ex-c	44
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1875	100	Virginia 6s, n. b	40¾
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	101¼	Georgia 6s	87
Ohio 5 ₱ c., 1886	100	Georgia 7s, new bonds	79
Illinois C. bonds 1880	93½	North Carolina 6s, ex-c	32
Illinois rec., 1880	93½	North Car. 6s, n. b	31¾
Ill. 6s, con., '79 aft. 1862	93¾	Missouri 6s	101¾
Ill. 6s, con., '79 aft. 1862	93½	Mis. R. & St. Jo. 7s	88
Illinois 6s, '79 aft. 1865	89¾	Missouri Pacific R. 1s	101¾
Illinois 6s '79 aft. 1870	89¾	Connecticut 6s	99¾
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	95¾	Rhode Island 6s	99¼
Illinois 6s, cou. 1879	89¾		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks. The National Bank of the Republic has declared a half-yearly dividend of 5 ₱ cent.:

New-York	131	Hanover	109
Mechanics'	117	Metropolitan	128
America	136¼	St. Nicholas	106¾
Phenix	104	Commonwealth	106¾
Fulton	158	Impt'rs. & Traders'	117¾
National	109	Park	142
Seventh Ward	107	Manuf's & Merch'ts	102
State of New-York	109	Central National	103¾
Commerce	115½	First National	207½
Mechanics B'k Ass.	112	Fourth National	103¾
Ocean	102	Ninth National	104
Bank of the Republ.	111½	Oriental	130
Bank of North Am'a.	103		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages; the market for which is firmer, and the offering of bonds, both second and first mortgages, quite inconsiderable, at the going rates. The Rock Island 7 ₱ cents., consolidated mortgage, are 95 ₱ cent. ex-coupon. The seconds of Toledo and Wabash are 78¾ bid, and Great Western of Illinois 71¾ bid; both attracting attention from the moderate figures at which they have been recently selling.

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Han. & St. J. con	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	97	Del. L. & W. 2d M	89¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	90	Erie 2d M.	89¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	91	Erie 3d M.	78¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	110	Erie 4th M.	67¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	127	Erie 5th M.	58
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	127	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	71¾
Erie 1st Mort. ext.	103¾	Gal. & Chi. extended	98
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1859	103	Chi. & R. I. Mort.	100
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	100	Chi. & R. I. Pac. 8s	95
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	94	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1885	91	St. Jersey Con. 2d M.	100
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1863	99	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 2d M.	97½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	105¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	89
Harlem 1st M. 7s	s30 102¾	Chic. & Alton S. F.	100
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	109¾	Clev. & P. 3d M., con.	98
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	92	Clev. & P. 4th M.	75
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '86	97¼	Chi. & Alton S. F.	99
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	99	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	100
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	105	Chi. & Alton S. F. in	93
Cin. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1870	115	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	50
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93¼	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	80	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	78
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	80	Peninsula R. R. bonds	80
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	97¾	Mil. & Mis. Part 1st M.	89
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	87	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	79
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv.	84	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	86
Con. 7 ₱ cent. Extens.	84	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	74
Con. 7 ₱ cent. 1st M.	85	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,752,147 04; total payments, $546,733 28; balance, $98,698,120 35. The receipts include for Customs, $422,000; for Gold Notes, $580,000.

The San Francisco *Alta California* noticing the business of that city and State in Breadstuffs in 1867, says:

"The aggregates, it will be observed, are very large, indicating not only the cultivation of larger tracts of land, but of an increasing sceable product. The value of the farming lands of the State are coming to be recognized all over the Union, and there is apparent a growing desire to occupy them. The increasing receipts of produce—particularly wheat, barley and wool—in excess of the wants of the State, indicate the necessity for more extended and regular markets. In the last two years, fortunately for the interests of the coast, the English and Eastern markets have required large supplies. The aggregate value of exports has therefore reached a figure altogether unprecedented; from a value of $2,497,383 in 1858, there has been an annual accession in value to $16,654,838 in the present year. Of this large amount, wheat, barley and oats have figured for $12,601,452, comparatively as follows:

	1866.		1867.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Flour, bbls.	327,544	$1,855,168 19	549,426	$3,178,868
Wheat, sacks	2,256,022	4,185,567 60	4,604,080	9,340,497
Barley, sacks	298,009	831,436 70	39,645	86,128
Oats, sacks	183,316	345,693 33	10,614	14,228
Total		$6,717,825 72		$12,601,452

The values of these grains for four consecutive years have been as follows:

1864	$1,680,445 60	1866	$6,717,825
1865	1,150,464 41	1867	12,601,452
Totals	$3,410,943 41	Totals	$19,319,278

Thus, in round numbers, a sum of $20,000,000 has been realized to the State for grain, in two years, against three and a quarter millions in the previous two years. Now if we reduce the flour exported in the last year to wheat, the whole gives a quantity of 6,162,364 sacks against 3,240,654 sacks last year, and the average price for the year, it appears, has been $2 03 against $1 80 last year. That is, we have sold double the quantity at 10 per cent. advance in price.

The year now closes with a stock closely approximated at 88,672 barrels of flour, 1,434,641 sacks of wheat—together, 1,700,657 sacks of wheat; it is quite probable that the amount is understated. This, at the present market rates, represents a value of $4,560,000 yet to be realized to the farming interest. This stock has been ascertained through the exertions, individually and collectively, of the members of the Produce Exchange, through their numerous correspondents, and may be taken to be as nearly accurate as possible.

And of the specie movement it says:

The receipts of bullion from all sources for the years 1866 and 1867 were given by Wells, Fargo & Co. as follows:

	1866.	1867.
From the Northern mines	$26,124,861	$19,226,627
From the Nevada mines	15,218,218	18,036,000
From the Southern mines	4,166 975	3,019,356
From the coastwise sources	6,397,170	5,273,356
Total	$44,904,154	$47,815,329

This represents the amount of bullion actually produced in the year which came down through the hands of the Express Company, but a great deal reaches this market through private channels. Thus, individuals bring down many small lots, and associations of miners come down for mutual protection and to avoid charges. The official figures of the amount taken by the Mint and the quantities exported account for more than this amount, and therefore indicate the true production. Thus all the bullion that comes down is either exported in the shape of bars or goes to the Mint in the shape for coinage. If we make a comparative table of those amounts we have the following results:

	1866.	1867.
Gold taken by Mint and coined	$17,362,000	$20,086,835 00
Gold bars sent by steamers	23,707,064	18,222,345 88
Gold bars shipped by sail	1,288,460	1,434,927 45
Silver bars sent by steamers	9,139,136	8,759,589 61
Silver bars shipped by sail	3,946,114	4,468,370 60
Total bullion coined and shipped	$55,322,674	$57,671,362 00
Total bullion received by Wells, Fargo & Co	44,904,154	47,815,329 00
Excess disposed of	$10,418,520	$7,856,033 00

This represents a surplus in 1866 of 24 ₱ cent. more accounted for than was brought down by Wells, Fargo & Co., and in 1867 of 16 ₱ cent. more than reported by them. It will be observed that their figures refer only to gold bars, and not coin Of the bars taken by the Mint and coined, nearly one-half, or $7,546,246 93, was paid into the Custom-houses for duties, and was then shipped East. The exports of coin East and elsewhere absorb a further considerable proportion of the coinage, and there remains very little of the work of the Mint on this coast in the shape of money. Nevertheless, the amount of money in circulation is very large in proportion to the population.

The deposits of bullion at the Mint have been, for the whole year, as follows:

Refined gold, oz	536,883.99
Unparted bars, oz	439,464.60
Total, oz	976,348.59

Of this amount of refined gold the San Francisco Assaying and Refining Company deposited 498,921.54 oz., of a value of $10,125,061 51, and also 137,924.55 silver, of a value of $184,795 75.

The exports of bullion are now coming to take new channels. The connection with China by steam has has given a new impetus to the exchange operations. Nearly all the fine silver finds its way to that market, where it is converted into sterling bills, which form credits in London. There has been an increase of $1,500,000 for this purpose on silver bars. There have also been shipments of fine gold, in small ingots, which are a convenient shape for circulation in the interior of China, and for which, in that shape, there is more or less demand. As yet the gold bars shipped in that view have not been large in amount. The state of the exchange in China was, at the last accounts, adverse to bullion operations. There was, last Spring, an attempt at Hong Kong to reduce the usance on London from the established rates of six months to four months. This broke down by the "cutting in" of some of the local banks, leading to some disturbance for the moment.

It will be observed from the tables we give that the export of domestic produce has increased in a marked manner. It is now double what it was two years since. If we compare the State product of gold with the exports of other domestic produce we find results as follows:

Value Northern and Southern mines	$22,541,983
Value domestic exports	16,654,838
Total gold and produce	$39,196,821

This represents only the domestic produce sold by export. The value of the productions far exceeds that of gold. But both gold and produce are in the way of a more rapid development than ever before, and in a very short time the agricultural wealth is likely to exceed the mining wealth.

Imports of Treasure.

The imports of treasure (exclusive of those from Victoria, V. I., which are included in coastwise receipts) for the past five years have been as follows:

1863	$2,158,677	1866	$1,286,311
1864	1,845,963	1867	2,254,851
1865	3,672,697		

Receipts of Treasure from the Interior.

The receipts of treasure from the Northern and Southern mines of our State during the past five years have been as follows:

	Uncoined.	Coined.	Total.
1863	$39,546 665	$5,780,461	$45,3+7,326
1864	40,13?,090	5,330,325	45,46?,,15
186	41,103,649	4,361,981	46,265,630
1866	39,?97,890	4,565,359	43,860,209
1867	43,897,056	4,813,788	48,690,444

Receipts of Bullion.

The receipts of bullion from Washoe, Esmeralda and Reese River (Nevada State) for the past five years have been as follows:

1863	$12,486,238	1866	$15,218,218
1864	15,797,585	1867	18,000,000
1865	15,184,877		

Recapitulation.

The imports, coastwise receipts (including Victoria, V. I.) and receipts from Northern and Southern mines, (including Nevada state) during the year 1867, were as follows:

Imports	$2,282,851
Receipts coastwise (including Victoria)	5,883,561
From Northern and Southern mines	48,690,441
Total for 1867	56,726,856
Total for 1866	52,837,149
Increase 1867	$3,889,707

Treasure Exports.

The export and destination of treasure during the years 1866 and 1867, respectively, were as follows, (exclusive of Victoria, V. I.:)

To	1866.	1867.
New-York	$41,270,634 56	$29,356,424 67
England	6,585,510 01	5,975,789 46
France	71,272,548 25	1,659,951 00
China	4,583,694 12	9,034,553 07
Panama & Central America	694,560 96	654,258 88
Japan	105,990 16	648,019 59
Sandwich Islands	112,345 43	47,032 32
Society Islands		5.0 00
Mexico	12,064 00	34,004 00
Chili		723,456 97
Totals	$56,146,577 09	$48,069,2?9 89
	48,069,?36 89	
Decrease 1867	$8,077,340 20	

The following table gives the exports of bar silver by the steamers East, distinct from those to China, for 1867, as compared with 1866:

SILVER EXPORTS.

	1866.			1867.		
	Steamer.	China.	Steamer.	China.	Total.	
Jan.	10.	$311,863	$15,459	$?2?,928	$?9,945	$1,021,874
	19.	156,280	....	393,519	48,550	442,076
	29.	142,062	245,626	492,561	113,266	605,861
Feb.	8.	361,423	....	452,803	....	452,803
	19.	128,906	....	97,522	47,965	145,487
	28.	135,695	....	23,141	202,242	225,383
Mar.	10.	210,172	209,961	133,071	....	133,071
	19.	118,626	....	437,025	?2 692	509,117
	30.	....	241,417	56 ,46	....	561,46?
April	10.	63,166	50,000	67,146	284,343	351,471
	18.	8,441	....	88,216	68,084	156,300
	30.	26,165	321,651	104,094	286,610	390,704
May	10.	55,044	120,490	420,998	....	420,998
	19.	268,572	443,797	435,855	375,974	590,920
	30.	201,935	62,708	477,600	?73,588	?51,189
June	10.	589,762	11,630	409,045	228,?74	637,?39
	19.	274,016	220,142	303,043	301,652	604,695
	30.	646,041	68,194	192,216	....	192,216
July	10.	446,487	....	452,227	302,963	?35,191
	19.	304,671	....	220,694	....	220,694
	30.	486,104	46,253	217,487	407,208	624,696
Aug.	10.	624,430	47,704	491,448	....	491,448
	19.	364,671	....	111,?71	251,414	363,185
	30.	168,?22	....	2?0,897	....	209,897
Sept.	10.	149,636	....	283,?12	402,741	685,?55
	18.	?6,140	259,479	105,389	....	105,389
	30.	321,552	....	321,552	153,681	475,233
Oct.	10.	242,209	17,971	192,198	....	192,198
	19.	136,815	524,515	?64,872	649,373	854,245
	30.	?26,934	....	37,?00	44,123	135,545
Nov.	10.	381,388	149,572	141,650	....	141,650
	19.	229,008	....	142,995	....	142,995
	30.	350,156	160,960	372,614	....	372,614
Dec.	10.	395,519	162,968	421,?36	?53,740	1,175,476
	19.	356,293	....	304,234	....	304,234
	30.	226,894	305,746	169,834	....	169,834
Totals		$9,039,136	$3,946,114	$8,164,889	$5,,68,370	$14,6-3,259

Aggregate Exports.

The exports of merchandise and treasure for the past five years have been in the aggregate as follows:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Domestic Produce Merchandise	$?,869,?58	$?,?54,?82	$?,554,?82
Foreign and Eastern Merchandise	5,204 631	5,805,333	6,468,,53
Treasure	46,?33,961	55,202,423	48,?69,?36
Totals 1863 and 1864	$58,838,247	$68,562,038	
	1865.	1866.	
Domestic Produce Merchandise	$8,?05,228	$11,945,648	
Foreign and Eastern Merchandise	5,511,146	5,221,248	
Treasure	45,454,546	56,?86,577	
Totals 1865 and 1866	$69,?70,920	$73,453,473	
		1867.	
Domestic Produce Merchandise		$16,654,838	
Foreign and Eastern Merchandise		5,460,718	
Treasure		48,?24,?37	
Total for 1867		$70,339,793	

The *Alta California*, of Jan. 11, says:

The drain of gold from the city for the payment of the Federal Custom duties has been as follows for four consecutive years:

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Jan.	$418,452 91	$629,084 23	$430,930 01	$450,692 00
Feb.	518,697 67	470,119 16	529,378 44	567,487 44
March	1,384,?2	1,145,?62 09	503,?17 45	507,?75 25
April	1,?04,892 51	270,859 13	1,030,046 35	680,550 45
May	517,421 13	548,143 19	686,879 40	584,264 68
June	349,?27 52	677,?54 05	528,967 45	573,675 29
July	686,?98 90	804,908 76	?29,852 73	?61,?28 85
Aug.	637,?79 75	677,?43 23	?88,815 02	824,650 74
Sept.	586,?82 61	594,477 21	801,?05 56	?92,?81 19
Oct.	1,??4,??? 11	?90,?54 13	?90,?54 13	668,467 44
Nov.	453,?46 76	351,?17 34	483,?30 55	509,611 68
Dec.	?48,?55 19	?66,?15 62	?83,?04 20	491,?23 39
Total	$8,?78,?84 45	$8,?12,?68 42	$7,?88,?63 31	$7,?41,?46 93

The exports of Flour and Wheat from San Francisco have been comparatively as follows:

	1866. RECEIPTS— Flour, qr. sks.	Wheat, sks.	Price of Wheat.
July 4	8,067	25,134	$1 50@$1 65
July 11	6,879	24,608	1 45@ 1 60
July 18	11,?14	50,?02	1 45@ 1 60
July 25	9,136	56,618	1 40@ 1 55
July 33	9,876	73,662	1 50@ 1 60
August 7	13,350	83,840	1 50@ 1 55
August 14	15,666	122,643	1 50@ 1 55
August 21	20,118	107,992	1 5?@ 1 55
September 3	27,952	167,830	1 45@ 1 55
September 10	26,161	176,422	1 42@ 1 52
September 17	26,764	228,202	1 42@ 1 54
September 24	23,130	193,032	1 42@ 1 55
October 3	17,170	110,621	1 45@ 1 60
October 10	16,192	153,?54	1 50@ 1 65
October 18	23,497	19 ,074	1 50@ 1 70
October 23	20,771	191,959	1 60@ 1 77
October 31	27,687	18 ,963	1 90@ 1 95
November 6	28,703	182,304	1 90@ 2 ?2
November 13	23,214	115,94?	2 0 @ 2 05
November 20	19,504	132,?37	1 ?0@ 2 00
November 27	22,278	90,9.?	1 ?0@ 2 00
December 4	23,514	140,6 0	1 85@ 1 95
December 11	26,804	?4,190	1 ?0@ 1 90
December 18	24,954	26,025	1 65@ 1 80
December 26	3,770	26,097	1 ?0@ 1 85
1867.			
January 2, 1867	23,291	?1,394	1 ?5@ 1 90
Total	490,?14	3,170,442	
1867.			
July 4	4,?50	33,171	$1 ?0@$1 90
July 11	11,404	62,824	1 80@ 1 90
July 18	11,?25	103,?44	1 85@ 2 00
July 25	14,699	104,075	1 85@ 2 00
July 31	26,?09	167,?37	1 85@ 2 05
August 7	21,115	?2,339	1 85@ 2 00
August 14	24,068	?62,?67	1 ?5@ 1 90
August 21	20,?61	?94,665	1 ?5@ 1 85
September 3	28,380	239,344	1 ?0@ 1 85
September 10	19,496	?68,?72	1 ?5@ 1 87
September 17	13,351	?47,?80	2 00@ 2 15
September 24	28,497	?68,433	1 82@ 2 12
October 3	24,?70	?67,?59	2 15@ 2 30
October 9	28,486	285,150	2 15@ 2 35
October 16	31,021	2-4,?94	2 35@ 2 62
October 23	35,601	?41,629	2 50@ 2 65
October 30	24,627	?46,851	2 50@ 2 65
November 6	29,677	91,435	2 40@ 2 55
November 13	16,432	?2,414	2 50@ 2 75
November 20	33,?04	?2,?30	2 ?0@ 2 85
November 27	19,144	?7,???	2 80@ 2 90
December 4	21,629	?3,?05	2 60@ 2 65
December 11	15,?56	40,083	2 60@ 2 62
December 18	16,019	4 ,981	2 50@ 2 55
December 26	3,330	?4,622	2 50@ 2 55
January 2, 1?67	13,?84	?8,671	2 50@ 2 62
Total	569,566	3,?46,927	

To these receipts must be added those from Oregon, which have been as follows:

| |

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Feb. 1, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $7 10 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay 90 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

HOMEOPATHIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD GUARANTEED. THE BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS COMPANY ARE OPEN AT THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK, CORNER BROAD-ST. AND EXCHANGE-PLACE.

SULLIVAN AND ERIE COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY'S CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND, 7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS. Interest payable at American Exchange National Bank, New-York.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 80 CENTS.

CAPITAL ($1,000,000 PAID IN)....$1,200,000.

Bonded debt $1,000,000, secured to John A. Stewart, Esq., Trustee, by mortgage upon the Company's entire road and property, including five thousand acres of coal land heavily covered with valuable timber, and upon which a twelve foot vein of superior Anthracite Coal is now being worked. For full particulars, send for pamphlet to the

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 111 Broadway; or HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st., FINANCIAL AGENTS.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN PURSUANT to charter, that the eighth installment of Fifteen Dollars on each share of stock in the National Trust Company of the City of New-York, is due on the 20th day of February next.

Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this installment may be receipted thereon.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 167 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1868.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held Jan. 9, 1868, HENRY BEECKMAN, Esq., was elected President and E. ALLIGER was appointed Secretary pro tem. At a subsequent meeting held Jan. 18, Mr. WILLIAM B. HODGSDON was appointed Secretary to take effect Feb. 1, 1868.

E. ALLIGER, Secretary, pro tem.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, PARIS.

For letters of credit apply to Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.

RACINE, KENOSHA, MILWAUKIE AND WATERTOWN BONDS

Bought by GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st. Western Securities of all varieties bought and sold.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

METROPOLITAN GAS. CITIZENS' GAS. NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TEL. STOCK WANTED. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON HAVE REMOVED THEIR BANKING HOUSE TO NO. 59 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER, BROWN BROTHERS & CO.'S BUILDING.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1868.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take action in the matter of leasing and purchasing by this Company the road of the Bellefontaine Railway Company; and also in the matter of leasing to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company the right to run its trains over the road of this Company between Cleveland and Berea, and certain other privileges upon the depot grounds of this Company. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1868.

COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1868, FROM THE following named Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office, viz.: FIRST PREFERRED SINKING FUND. CONSOLIDATED SINKING FUND. GENERAL FIRST MORTGAGE. APPLETON EXTENSION. GREEN BAY EXTENSION. GALENA AND CHICAGO FIRST MORTGAGE.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1868, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the TOLEDO, LOGANSPORT AND BURLINGTON RAILWAY COMPANY, guaranteed by this Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 12 Pine-st., on and after the 1st prox., less Government tax.

B. E. SMITH, President Columbus and Indiana Central Railroad Co.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after the 1st February next, at the office of Robert Garrett & Sons, Baltimore, and hereafter the interest on both the First and Second Mortgage Bonds will be paid at the office of Robert Garrett & Sons.

(Signed,) SAMUEL B. KEYS, Financial Agent.

INTERNATIONAL SCREW NAIL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 83 Beekman-st., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time an election of Trustees for the ensuing year will take place.

E. G. DURANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF Peoria, Ill., on the bonds issued to Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company and Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid by CLARK, DODGE & CO., corner Wall and William sts.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (CUBA LINE) Telegraph Preferred Stock wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock. Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTLES—350 MANTLES ON hand, of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next sixty days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantle Warerooms, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't. Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

MEDICAL.

DR. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-ST.—Confidential consultations for ladies. Ladies immediately relieved, from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed. An experienced lady physician in attendance.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books are now closed and will remain closed until the 1st day of February next.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, No. 111 Liberty-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the full stock, and THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the scrip stock (free of Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Feb. 3, next.

The transfer books will remain closed until the 4th day of February next.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th February next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 31st inst. to 10th proximo inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 20, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders free from Government tax, at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on the 5th proximo.

The transfer books will close on the 25th inst. and reopen on the 5th proximo.

H. L. LANSING, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, Jan. 29, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

(Signed) A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of February next.

Transfer book will be closed from 25th instant to 1st proximo.

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has this day been declared, free from Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February.

The transfer books will remain closed until that day.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on MONDAY, Feb. 10, prox.

E. W. FORD, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

REAL ESTATE—PARTNER WANTED. THE ADVERTISER, A RETIRED MERCHANT, desiring to return to active business, would like to form a connection with a young man of character and capacity, as partner or assistant, to engage in the business of buying and selling Real Estate, and its branches. References of the first class given and required. Address, with real name and references, F. T., Box 571 Post-office.

$5,000 WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WILLING to invest in a mercantile enterprise promising complete success, and yielding a salary of $2,500 for personal services. None need answer without his real name and good references. Address Box No. 2,623 Post-office.

$30,000—A PARTNER WANTED for one-half interest in an established lumber business in this City of first-rate standing, to take the place of a retiring partner; references exchanged; real estate, if desired, will be taken in partial payment. Address LUMBER, Box No. 1,937 Post-office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, A LARGE interest in a mechanical stock company, working under a patent, with large dividends secured, and has flattering prospects. To a cash purchaser, great inducements will be offered. Address, with real name, INVENTOR, Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED FINE shoe manufactory; been in operation four years; a rare chance for any young man with $10,000 and a knowledge of the business; will be sold low, as the advertiser has other business which requires his immediate attention. Address W. R. L., Box No. 5,024, New-York Post-office.

$2,000 WILL SECURE THE CONTROL of the very best business ever offered in this country; orders on hand; good securities and 75 per cent profits warranted. Apply immediately to C. DUCREUX, No. 93 Elizabeth-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, Feb. 3, for supplying, for the use of the United States army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn as follows, viz.:

500 barrels of PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, western packed, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight, and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate*. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full headlined and bungs sealed.

3,800 pounds first quality white flint corn HOMINY, size No. 4, in well-coopered, head-lined flour barrels.

50,000 pounds of clean dry BROWN SUGAR, in barrels, to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and full head-lined.

Bids to be made duty paid.

5,000 pounds of CRUSHED SUGAR. Barrels as above.

40 dozen cans assorted fruits.
40 dozen cans assorted vegetables.
40 dozen cans assorted jellies.
40 dozen cans assorted preserves.
20 dozen cans assorted jams.
46 dozen cans oysters.
62 dozen cans lobsters.
30 dozen cans peaches.
28 dozen cans pineapples.
45 dozen cans tomatoes.
14 dozen cans peas.
16 dozen cans lima beans.
60 dozen cans condensed milk.

The cans to be hermetically sealed, and to be packed twenty-four in a box; the boxes to be well made and strong, and strapped at the ends with green hickory, and marked in full with contents, name of contractor and date of packing.

The fruits will be inspected before delivery.

Samples of the flour, hominy, sugar, canned fruits and vegetables must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

C. L. KILBURN, Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1868.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 7th day of February, 1868, for the supply of 200,000 pounds of fresh beef and 200,000 pounds of fresh vegetables at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and station, as required.

The beef and vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound: the beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds with approved security will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed. *No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed, and has the license required by Act of Congress.*

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

It is to be understood that in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full, at the option of the Department.

J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

BURLINGTON BREAKWATER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 23, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until the 20th of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the following timber, viz.:

115,000 linear (or cubic) feet of Hemlock timber, 12 inches square, in sticks not less than 32 feet in length.
33,000 linear (or cubic) feet of White Pine timber, 12 inches square, in sticks not less than 30 feet in length.
25,000 feet, b. m., of 3-inch Hemlock Plank.
14,000 feet, b. m., of 3-inch White Pine Plank.
8,500 Treenails (elm or oak) 2 feet long and 2 inches in diameter.

Pine, Spruce or Ash timber may be delivered in lieu of all or part of the first item of this bill. The whole must be delivered at Burlington, Vt., before the 1st of July, 1868, and at least one-third as soon as navigation opens on Lake Champlain. It must be of the best quality, perfectly straight, of the exact specified dimensions throughout. No other will be received. The prices named must cover all expense of delivery and preparing for inspection, &c., at such points as may be required. The proposals to be made in duplicate, guaranteed, and in accordance with the prescribed forms, which may be obtained upon application at this office.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

J. W. BARLOW, Capt. of Engineers, Bvt. Lt.-Col. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fourth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house on the lots of ground known as Nos. 85, 87 and 89 Roosevelt-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Building and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting."

"Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

MORRIS FRIEDSAM,
WM. KENNEDY,
EDWARD SWEENEY,
THOMAS DRISCOLL,
A. J. FULLERTON,
Board of Trustees Fourth Ward.

DATED Jan. 22, 1868.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA.
COLORADO, NEBRASKA.

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

COLORADO (new)..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY! THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, Via Panama or Nicaragua.

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:

VIA PANAMA.

FEB. 15, 1868—Steamship ARAGO, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN.

MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.

VIA NICARAGUA.

FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Feb. 6.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Feb. 13.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, Feb. 20.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—UNITED States mail steamship GEORGIA, DEAKEN, master, will sail as above from Pier No. 2 East River, on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA. EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships

GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 6.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 13.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA. BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

The first-class steamships

THAMES, PENNINGTON, leaves...TUESDAY, Feb. 4
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Feb. 8
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves...SATURDAY, Feb. 15

At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH. OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.

For freight or passage apply to

N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND. OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.

For freight or passage apply to

N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—Regular line—Cabin passage, $15. Measurement goods 10c. per cubic foot. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Bills of lading signed for all points in the Interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—FRIDAYS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, Jan. 31.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, Feb. 7,

from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.

WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:

CORTES, SATURDAY, Feb. 8.
GEN. MEADE, SATURDAY, Feb. 15.

For freight or passage apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.

REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE.

Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.

SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.

D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ARTHUR T. HANKS, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who has carried on business for six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in bankruptcy at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LOUIS GLASER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketcham, Register, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 31, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABRAHAM LEVY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 29 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 30th day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH G. MOODY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 19th day of February, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 3, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of MORRIS KYLER, bankrupt.—The goods which were in the store of Morris Kyler, bankrupt, at No. 41 Murray-st., New-York, consisting of boots, shoes, hats, office furniture, &c., will be sold at public auction by CHARLES C. WARREN, auctioneer, at his store, No. 22 Cortlandt-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1868, at 10½ o'clock A. M., for the benefit of creditors.

JOSIAH J. BURGESS, Assignee, Office of Cotterill Brothers, 175 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

LAKE & M'CREERY,

No. 471 Broadway,

ON MONDAY, FEB. 3, WILL OFFER AT RETAIL 1,000 PIECES OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH WHITE GOODS, FROM THE RECENT AUCTION SALES, Consisting of

PLAIN AND STRIPED NAINSOOKS,
PLAIN PERCALS,
SOFT FINISH JACONETS,
SATIN DRESS CHECKS,
BROCADE CAMBRICS,
INDIA MILLS,
HAIR CORD CHECKS,
&c., &c., &c.

ALSO, 1,000 DOZEN OF LADIES' AND GENTS' HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.

All of which will be sold at

ONE-HALF THEIR VALUE.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

LINEN TABLE DAMASK, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TOWELS, &c., &c.,

BARNESLEY, IRISH AND SCOTCH SHEETINGS, PILLOW CASE LINENS, FAMILY LINENS.

QUILTS, BLANKETS, TOILETS, &c., &c., BROWN and BLEACHED COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS.

PRICES COMPARING FAVORABLY WITH THE LOWEST IN THE MARKET.

GOODS HEMMED, MARKED AND DELIVERED READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

MATTRESSES, BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS ALWAYS ON HAND.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

LAKE & M'CREERY,

NO. 471 BROADWAY,

HAVE NOW ON HAND A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS

OF ALL THE BEST MAKES, AND HAVING BEEN PURCHASED BEFORE THE RECENT ADVANCE IN PRICES, WILL BE SOLD AT LESS THAN THE PRESENT MARKET RATE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. CHILDREN'S FRENCH CLOTH SACQUES, From $3 to $10 each.

CHILDREN'S FRENCH POPLIN AND MERINO DRESSES, slightly soiled, at less than half their original cost.

CHILDREN'S POPLIN AND MERINO WALKING COATS at proportionately low prices.

INFANTS' MERINO CLOAKS, Plain and richly Embroidered.

A. T. STEWART & CO., BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will continue to offer EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS in LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, WHITE CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS, CROSS-BARRED MUSLINS, PIQUES, WELTS, BROWN and BLEACHED DOMESTIC SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, CANTON FLANNELS, LININGS, &c., &c.,

And will exhibit the same on the lower floor of BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

POPULAR STOCKS.

SILKS—$1, $1 25 and $1 50 per yard.

DRESS GOODS—From 20c. per yard upwards.

YARD WIDE FRENCH CALICOES—Fine quality only 25c. per yard.

WOMEN'S WHITE COTTON HOSE—25c. and 50c. per pair.

Together with a large assortment of every variety of MOURNING GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO., BROADWAY & 10TH-ST.

CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, COATINGS, VESTINGS, &C., OF THE VERY NEWEST AND NICEST STYLES, IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT CUSTOMERS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

A. T. STEWART & CO., BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

NEW SPRING SILKS FOR STREET AND EVENING DRESSES. ELEGANT EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS, from $10 each upwards.

ALSO, NOTTINGHAM DO., in new designs, JUST RECEIVED.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND BOOTEES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 13, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, at Schuylkill Arsenal, in this city, on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1868, the following surplus stock of army boots and bootees, viz.:

2,634 pairs machine-sewed boots, and
175,000 pairs machine-sewed bootees.

Sale will commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

Any information relative to the above will be furnished on application at this office, either personally or by letter.

F. J. CRILLY, Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE HOSPITAL BLANKETS, &c.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction in this city, at the Purveying Depot, Judiciary-square, E-st., between 4th and 5th sts., on FRIDAY, the 7th day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following, viz.:

1,700 White and Gray BLANKETS.
23,839 POUNDS BEEF EXTRACT—condemned.

The blankets have never been used, and are only sold because they are moth-eaten.

Terms cash in Government funds.

Goods to be removed within five days.

C. SUTHERLAND, Assistant Med. Purveyor, Brevet Col., U. S. A.

JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, FEB. 4, 1868, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the New City Salesroom, No. 3 Court-st., Brooklyn, GREAT and POSITIVE SALE of 200 CHOICE and VALUABLE LOTS, finely located, (opposite and near first-class improvements,) on Atlantic (Boulevard) avenue, Pacific, Dean and other leading streets and avenues, as follows:

ATLANTIC (BOULEVARD) AV., N. S., entire front, between Hudson and Albany avs.; 35 lots.
ATLANTIC-AV., S. W. corner Albany-av.; 7 lots.
PACIFIC-ST., N. W. corner of Albany-av.; 7 lots.
PACIFIC-ST., S. W. corner of Albany-av.; 16 lots.
PACIFIC-ST., S. E. corner of Hudson-av.; 10 lots.
DEAN-ST., N. E. corner of Hudson-av.; 16 lots.
DEAN-ST., N. W. corner of Albany-av.; 10 lots.
HART-ST., S. S., 215 ft. w. of Broadway; 11 lots.
PACIFIC-ST., S. S., 355 feet e. of Utica-av.; 11 lots.
DEAN-ST., N. S., 355 feet e. of Utica-av.; 11 lots.
HANCOCK-ST., N. S., near Broadway; 6 lots.
JEFFERSON-ST., S. S., near Broadway; 12 lots.
CLASSON-AV., W. S., 110 feet n. of Layfayette-av.; 6 lots.

Terms liberal. Maps at the Office of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 215 LOTS ON BOULEVARD BROADWAY, 8TH, 9TH AND 10TH AVS., 87TH, 88TH and 89TH STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, five entire blocks of ground on Central Park and the new Boulevard, and on and between 87th and 89th sts.; being part of the property of Martin Zborowski, Esq.

This land is on the highest and best grade around Central Park, and is the most improving part of the City. The sale will be positive.

TERMS—Ten per cent. on day of sale; two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years; balance March 1. Maps can be had on application to the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., or to Gouverneur M. Ogden, Esq., No. 187 Fulton-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHATHAM-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Benjamin Abrahams, Esq., Executor of Simeon Abrahams, deceased:

CHATHAM-ST.—2 lots, situate on the south side of Chatham-st., between Pearl and Duane sts., and known as Nos. 95 and 97 Chatham-st., each 15.2 by 64-8.

For further particulars apply to JULIUS J. LYONS, Esq., Attorney for estate, No. 247 Broadway, or to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., at which latter place maps can be had.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

MR. J. F. CROPSEY'S COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AT THE "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, CORNER 12TH-ST.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at 7½ o'clock, at the above Galleries, the collection of this distinguished artist, comprising finished pictures and studies from nature, representing various American, English and Italian scenes, including many of his latest and best works. They will be on exhibition on and after Tuesday, Feb. 4, as above, FREE. Catalogues at the Gallery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW-YORK EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.—An election for Directors will be held at the Institution, 2d-av., cor. 13th-st., MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868. Poll open from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M.

A. DUBOIS, Secretary.

WATER-CLOSETS.—A WORD TO THE wise is sufficient. A water-closet which cannot freeze, leak or become offensive.

ALFRED IVERS, Plumber and Patentee, No. 310 4th-av., 23d and 24th sts.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY and other securities, and the same bought by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, NOS. 260 AND 262 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

Has reduced the prices of teas, coffees, sugars, flour and all kinds of groceries and provisions from 10 to 25 per cent.; he asks no profit from the poor during the hard times. Everybody should call and compare the prices before buying elsewhere, and save 25 to 50 per cent.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—STEAM HOISTING ENGINE ON Pier No. 6 North River. Apply to HENRY SIMPSON, No. 51 West-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, 23d-St., Corner 8th-av.

Last week of the distinguished LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 3, Signor P. BRIGNOLI'S fourth appearance in his excellent rendition of Ernesto.

DON PASQUALE.

Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS. BRIGNOLI. SUSINI. SARTI. NICOLAO.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 5, Mme. DE LA GRANGE in her unparalleled rendition of NORMA.

THURSDAY—Joint appearance of Mme. DE LA GRANGE and Signor BRIGNOLI. IL TROVATORE.

FRIDAY EVENING—Last night of the season—RIGOLETTO.

SATURDAY—GRAND OPERA MATINEE.

Admission to Matinee, $1, to all parts of the house. Tickets for either night of this week's opera can now be purchased at the box office at Pike's Opera House; Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and Macoy's, 114 Broadway.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 4—IL TROVATORE, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 4, BENEFIT OF MLLE. REILLEZ. TWO EXCELLENT NOVELTIES, LA DEMOISELLE DE NANTERRE, 3 Acts, and VALERIE, in 3 acts.

THURSDAY EVENING—LA JOIE FAIT PEUR and LE BOURREAU DES CRANES.

FRENCH PERFORMANCES—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The Theatre to be let for the other evenings. Apply at the box office.

Seats secured at the Theatre and 781 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

EIGHTEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT, THIS SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 2.

L. F. HARRISON..........Director

IMMENSE ATTRACTION.

LEOPOLD DE MEYER, the great pianist.
Mr. CARL ROSA, the eminent violinist.
Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, the celebrated English tenor.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, accompanist.
Mr. THEO. THOMAS..........Conductor
AND HIS FULL ORCHESTRA.
ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY. TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 4, First appearance of SIGNOR BRIGNOLI. IL TROVATORE, with Mme. La Grange, Miss Phillips, Sig. Brignoli, Sig. Orlandini, Sig. Coletti.

Musical Director..........Sig. NICOLAO.

Box Office open at the Brooklyn Academy for securing seats from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M. Seats can also be had at Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway, New-York, and Jones' jewelry-store, next corner Henry and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn.

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF, at the suggestion of many friends, will have the honor to give ONE READING from English and American authors on

FRIDAY EVENING, 7TH INST., AT LYRIC HALL.

Programme in future announcement.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.—It is respectfully announced that Mr. DICKENS' FEW LAST FAREWELL READINGS in America will take place in New-York in the month of April. The dates will be advertised shortly.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 680 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

5TH-AV., BELOW 58TH-ST.—FINE CORner lots, 75x150; cheap; others on 5th, Madison, 8th and 3d avs., between 42d and 130th sts.; also on 42d, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 56th and 57th sts., and 11th-av., Boulevard. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—Five years of the unexpired lease of property situated on the southwest corner of Broome and Tompkins sts. For particulars, apply to CORN'S DEVER, No. 109 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES on the avenues and best streets of the City; prices ranging from $8,000 to $80,000. Printed list on application.

ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

37TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—FINE FOURstory high-stoop brown-stone house for sale cheap, or exchange for smaller house. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A HANDSOME TWO-STORY BASEMENT and attic, ten-roomed house, well finished and in good order in Leonard-st., Williamsburgh; at $3,000 to a prompt buyer; as owner is going South. Address OWNER, Station B, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$3,000,000 REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN NEW JERSEY.—Col. J. A. MARTIN, General Real Estate, Life, Fire and Accident Insurance Agency, head office Rahway, N. J., offers for sale the above amount of real estate, containing every variety and condition of farms, from $1,000 to $50,000 per farm; all within from one to two hours of New-York City. Also, houses and lots in all the principal cities and towns in the State. Fifty houses for sale in Rahway, N. J., with twenty-one trains per day by New-Jersey Railroad; fifty to sixty minutes from New-York.

J. A. MARTIN.

LONG ISLAND LAND FOR SALE—THE farm of the late Jonathan Smith, at Islip, containing 250 acres, and comprising three well-stocked fish-ponds, will be sold entire, or in parts, to suit purchaser; depot of Southside Railroad one mile distant. If not disposed or before the 15th of April next it will be sold at auction, without reserve, on that day. For particulars call on JOHN R. REID, Attorney, No. 271 Broadway, or on SELAH C. SMITH, Babylon, L. I.

A MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY, ONLY 20 miles from New-York, in the centre of the fire-clay region of New-Jersey, fronting for half a mile on deep, navigable water, with buildings adapted to a family hotel, college, or any large institution. Apply to MARCUS SPRING, No. 31 Mercer-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

SUPERIOR FARMS FOR SALE ON THE line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; some as low as $75 per acre. We only offer property that we have thoroughly examined. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., HOUSE AND stable with one acre of land; house has furnace, gas, hot and cold baths; is within five minutes' walk of the depot. Address S., Box No. 2,485 Post-office.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier. *Times* Office.

TO LET—NO. 666 LEXINGTON-AV., BETWEEN 56th and 57th sts., a beautiful, new, four-story, brown-stone house, having all the modern improvements and in complete order. Can be seen at any time without permit. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

STORAGE TO LET—FOR FURNITURE, PIanos, baggage, dry goods, carriages, &c., in fine, dry lofts, at the storage warehouse, No. 285 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring sts. Apply to JOHN L. BOGGS, in the store on the premises.

BROADWAY LOT TO LEASE—EAST side, between Canal and Howard sts., adjoining the Jay property; to be sold Feb. 4. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS STORES NOS. 363, 365 and 367 Greenwich-st., desirably located for the grocery and provision business, or for storage; possession given at once. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 27 Pine-st.

A SPLENDID RESIDENCE IN GRAMERCY Park, furnished or partly furnished, to a private family only. VAURAUDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FORT WASHINGTON.—A GENTLEMAN owning and occupying a first-class furnished house with large grounds attached, and with all the appurtenances of an elegant suburban residence, will exchange it, only, for one or two years, for a strictly first-class furnished house in a good neighborhood, in the City. Apply, only, to ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st., preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE, LOcated in a respectable neighborhood north of Waverley-place; rent not to exceed $1,400. Address, immediately, COX, Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN ELIZABETH.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with first-class board in a strictly private family; handsomely furnished rooms; heat from the furnace, gas, bath-room, &c.; beautiful location for Summer; ten minutes from depot; forty minutes from New-York; commutation $55 per year; cars, forty trains daily; terms moderate; not exceeding $20 per week. Address W. B. D., Box No. 1,173 *New-York* Post-office.

BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—A SUIT OF desirable rooms to let, with board, within three minutes walk of Brick Church Station. Possession immediately. Inquire of Mrs. Condit, Main-st., fourth house east of Prospect-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A handsomely furnished front room, No. 16 Abingdon-place, corner of 12th and Hudson sts., with board for two, $17; excellent board and lodging for one, $7.

TWO PLEASANT ROOMS ON FOURTH story, with board, suitable for gentleman. Apply to No. 6 East 32d-st., first house from 5th-av. References given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN to let, at No. 30 East 13th-st. References required.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, SMALL ROOM; BATH, gas, and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen only. Apply at No. 117 East 12th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEMEN only at No. 16 6th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.

The unqualified approval of both press and public of the beautiful sensation drama of

NOBODY'S SON,

induces the management to announce its repetition every afternoon and evening this week.

In active preparation, an entirely new domestic drama of exciting interest and thrilling scenic effects and situations, by the distinguished young American author, Fred. G. Maeder, Esq., entitled

RED RIDING HOOD, OR THE WOLF AT THE DOOR.

To be seen at all hours, Living Giraffe, Tom Thumb Elephant, Infant Female Esau, Circassian Girls, Mammoth Fat Lady, Giantess, Dwarfs, Living Skeleton, Fat Baby, &c., &c.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S immense collection of LIVING WILD ANIMALS.

Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..........Director.

MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE YOUNG, BEAUTIFUL AND INTREPID EQUESTRIAN ARTISTE, MISS LUCILLE WATSON, MISS LUCILLE WATSON, MISS LUCILLE WATSON, from the Royal Amphitheatre, London, whose EXQUISITE EQUESTRIANISM AND FEARLESS AND DASHING STYLE of riding has afforded

A NEW SENSATION

to the admirers of daring and equestrian skill, and on every occasion excited the

UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM

of crowded and fashionable audiences.

EVERY NIGHT, AT 8,

and at the Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, will be presented a choice selection of

STARTLING ARENIC WONDERS, EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC.

MR. W. DUTTON, THE GREATEST SUMMER-SET RIDER in America, in his truly remarkable feats.

THE RUNNELLS FAMILY, THE WONDERFUL DENZER BROTHERS, EL NINO EDDIE,

artists absolutely unequaled in their several specialities, will appear in their most extraordinary feats.

MISS LUCILLE WATSON
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will appear at every entertainment in her great

SENSATION ACT OF EQUITATION!
SENSATION ACT OF EQUITATION!

acknowledged to be

THE ACME OF GRACE, SKILL AND DARING! ALL THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS comprised in the INCOMPARABLE CIRCUS TROUPE IN BRILLIANTLY-DIVERSIFIED ACTS.

Admission, 50 cts.; children under ten, 25 cts.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.

A HUMEROUS SENSATION!

TO-NIGHT, and every evening during the week, the drama of Love, Life and Adventure in the Old Country, from the famous

THE PICKWICK PAPERS by Charles Dickens

Including

MR. BOB SAWYER'S LITTLE PARTY and THE TRIAL OF BARDELL vs. PICKWICK.

Miss JENNIE WORRELL, the GREAT CARLTON, (with his medley of songs,) J. B. Studley, C. T. Parsloe, Jr. G. H. Clarke, C. Peters, T. L. Donelly, Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright, in their great Dickensian Portraitures.

MATINEE ON SATURDAY at 2.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

NEW-YORK, { No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., AND No. 830 Broadway.

BROOKLYN—Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court, cor. State-st.

The Directors take pleasure in announcing that they have adopted the "Guidemain," (Handleiter) a very happy mechanical contrivance, invented by Kalkbrenner, and introduced with great success in the Conservatories of Paris, Stuttgart, and others, the use of which will greatly assist the pupil in acquiring a correct position of the hands and arms.

GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.

Can-can Galop, 35c.; Sabre March, 40c.; Waltz, Strauss, 60c.; Prince Paul's Polka Redowa, 30c.; Tostee Polka, 40c.; Sabre Galop, 40c.; Fantasie, Wels, 75c.; and all the VOCAL GEMS.

DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING! HEROISM OF JOHN BROWN, By T. S. NOBLE, At Putnam Gallery, No. 661 Broadway.

LECTURES.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

8th-av., corner of 23d-st.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver a NEW LECTURE in aid of the MASONIC SCHOOL AND ASYLUM FUND, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1868.

Admission $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; private boxes, $12 to $20.

Seats can be secured at Schirmer's, No. 701, Macoy's, No. 114, and J. S. Still's, No. 315½ Broadway, New-York City, and at Sawyer's music-store, Fulton-av., corner of Jay-st., Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ORANGE PRIORY.

A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 36th-st.

The second term will commence Feb. 11. Application for admission to the course of lectures on Physiology, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry must be made immediately. Classes in Music, vocal and instrumental, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS, F. L. RITTER and others.

NEW-YORK CADETS.

CARD.—Complying with the wishes of his patrons and the holder of the New-York Institute of Physical Culture, Mr. HLASKO will commence with one of its principal branches, the military instruction, by reviving the formerly so popular "Corps of New-York Cadets," at the armory of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, in Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts. Instruction days, MONDAY and THURSDAY, from 4½ until 6 o'clock P. M. The first drill will take place THURSDAY, Feb. 6.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY, Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.

NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.

The second semi-annual term of this College begins on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5. Applications for information, or for admission to either of the classes, may be made to the President at the College.

H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York.

The classes in drawing and painting are taught by Mr. W. F. De Haas.

REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR THE CAREFUL INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS, No. 907 Broadway.

N. A. LESPINASSE

FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, 170th-st. French, language of the School. Courses in modern languages and sciences. Circulars Nos. 701 and 913 Broadway.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT "HILLSIDE," NORWALK, CONN.—Home comforts, constant care and thorough instruction. Pupils received at any time. Can remain during vacations if desired. For circulars address Dr. J. C. FITCH, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give private instruction day or evening and qualify pupils practically for head book-keepers. They also guarantee to remove all stiffness, cramping or trembling, and give an elegant business hand.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. A French and English Church School for ladies, generously sustained and moderately expensive; the next session opens on the 29th of January. For the prospectus address the Rector.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—FOR THE most thorough, extensive and accomplished education of young ladies, at a moderate cost. Next session begins Feb. 6. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING-SCHOOL for Boys, Jersey Lycoming Company, Pennsylvania, $200 per year. A home for good boys, and thorough in discipline and instructions. For catalogue address F. DONLEARY LONG, A. M., Principal.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES TO GIVE INSTRUCTION in German or French, in exchange for lessons in the English language. Address S. C., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding school for young ladies, Irvington, Westchester County, New-York. The second session begins Feb. 3.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City, location healthful; teaching thorough. Principal O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

GOLDEN-HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

SCHOOL FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN at No. 28 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TUITION IN ALL THE branches of a liberal, practical and classical education, either in classes or separately, by the hour.

C. W. CLIFTON, A. M., No. 1,192 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8. (Broadway, near Bleecker-st.)

JAMES E. HAYES..........LESSEE.
G. L. FOX..........STAGE MANAGER.
C. W. TAYLEURE..........BUSINESS MANAGER.

LITTLE CRICKET "AT HOME."

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON,

Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL, Supported by the general favorite, Mr. J. W. COLLIER, will make her first appearance in New-York since her European tour as

FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

A character which six years ago at this Theatre first introduced her to her native City as a "Star," and in which her peerless genius has achieved a renown more brilliant and enduring than (with one eminent exception) attaches to the name of any American artiste.

FANCHON..(her original character)..Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL

LANDRY..........Mr. J. W. COLLIER

Mr. W. DAVIDGE, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mrs. A. HIND, Mrs. C. EDMUNDS, Messrs. Gillett, Quinlan, Howland, Lewis, Caligne, Miss Harrison, and other favorites.

FIRST FANCHON MATINEE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Seats secured six days in advance for Matinee or night.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, will be presented Mrs. Centlivre's sparkling comedy of THE WONDER.

Characters by Messrs. LESTER WALLACK, GEORGE HOLLAND, A. W. YOUNG, J. H. STODDART, B. T. RINGGOLD, J. B. POLK, G. F. BROWNE, E. MILTON, W. H. POPE, T. WARD, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Miss ANNIE WARD, Miss KATE RANOE and Miss MARY BARRET.

TUESDAY, Feb. 4..........."OURS"
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5..........."OURS"
THURSDAY, Feb. 6, THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
FRIDAY, Feb. 7..........."OURS"
SATURDAY, Feb. 8..........."OURS"

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Performance commences at 8.

BOWERY THEATRE.

ENGAGEMENT OF MR. E. EDDY,

The popular American actor, 12 nights only.

NEW DRAMA. LIFE & TIMES OF RICHARD III. NEW SCENERY AND EFFECTS. | Mr. E. EDDY AS RICHARD III. IN THE NEW DRAMA. | DICK SANDS, GOLDSMITH, ASHCROFT, Clog Dancers. Mons. JEVENE, T. W. BOLLOS, SAM. COLE.

FRIDAY EVENING—Benefit of Mr. E. EDDY.

EVENINGS WITH ENGLISH LITERATURE.

MR. CHARLES EYTINGE will, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, at 8 o'clock, give a reading at STEINWAY HALL.

1st Part—Shakespeare. Scott.
2d Part—Dickens—Selections from "David Copperfield."

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL,

6th-av., near 42d-st.

Mr. Dr. CORDOVA will deliver his highly amusing lecture

"THE AMATURE THEATRICAL ASSOCIATION," at the above new and beautiful Lyric Hall.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, at 8.

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats, numbered, $1. Can be had at the hall day and evening.

LIEDERKRANZ FANCY DRESS BALL, ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, Feb. 20.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.

Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, at the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, hereby required to be paid in, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order.

NICHOLAS DeGROOT, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of February, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from the Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an Act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to Improvements touching the Laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.—Dated New-York, Jan. 30, 1868.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS was dissolved on the 16th of January, 1868, by the decease of JOSEPH B. TAYLOR. All persons having claims against the late firm will present the same at the office, No. 330 Greenwich-st., corner of Jay-st., New-York.

The undersigned will continue the brewing business under the name and style of JOHN TAYLOR'S SON.

WM. H. TAYLOR.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of REYNOLDS & GRASS, has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. The affairs of the concern will be settled by LOUIS A. GRASS, who is alone authorized to sign the firm's name in liquidation.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS.
LOUIS A. GRASS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

LOUIS A. GRASS will continue the business of the late firm at the old stand, No. 320 Greenwich-st., corner of Duane-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into a copartnership under the firm name of KNAPP & BURDETT, for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds, &c.

Office Nos. 19 New-st. and 64 Broadway.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, JR.,
JESSE B. BURDETT,
Member of the New-York Exchange.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

No. 50 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH me in business, Mr. THOMAS B. GRAHAM, of the New-York Gold Exchange, under the firm name of A. G. CRANE & CO.

A. G. CRANE.

THE UNDERSIGNED tender their services to merchants, bankers and others in the purchase and sale of stocks, gold and Government securities.

A. G. CRANE & CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing between the subscribers under the firm of W. R. POWELL & CO. expiring this day by limitation, notice is hereby given that the same is renewed.

W. R. POWELL,
JNO. R. POWELL.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED TO our firm THEO. W. MORRIS and ANDREW H. SCHANCK, and will continue to import French window, bar, picture and plate glass under the firm name of D. S. SCHANCK & SONS.

D. S. SCHANCK & SON, 45 and 47 Chambers-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

CHAS. WINFIELD ARMOUR HAS AN interest in our firm from this date.

PAUL J. & ALEX. ARMOUR.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 104 Allen-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., near the Bowery, first floor; in the store.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, extensively experienced, thorough Scotch farmer and vegetable gardener; has gained several prizes for feeding cattle fat, raising turnips, &c. Capable wife and thorough housekeeper. Has had and can take full charge of a gentleman's place and farm, or will work a farm upon shares. Respectable recommendations. Address SCOTCHMAN, or apply to M. Reid, No. 907 Broadway, or Mr. Thoburn, No. 15 John-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, 18 TO 20 YEARS of age, as waiter and house servant, in the country, a short distance from New-York; one who is steady and attentive and can produce good recommendations, may find a permanent place by addressing D., Box No. 3,870 New-York Post-office, with real name and reference.

SALESMAN.—WANTED IN A YANKEE NOtion, hosiery, &c., jobbing house on Broadway, two or three first-class men as salesmen who can influence a good reliable trade; no application noticed unless full particulars are given. Address JOHNSON, Box No. 180 *Times* Office, New-York.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT WITHOUT having to invest capital, can be secured by men of good address, by acting as traveling State and local Agents for a first-class Life Insurance Company. Address INSURANCE, Box 5,428, Post-Office, New-York.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UN JEUNE HOMME D'UNE FAMILLE respectable de Paris, et ne parlant pas Anglais, desirerait donner des leçons de Français; bonnes références.

S'adresser au bureau du Journal aux initiales H. L., Ofic. No. [illegible]

THE LAST OF THE JAFFA COLONY.

A Criticism of Adams by one of the Returned Colonists—Its Present Condition and Prospects.

From our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 27, 1868.

It was by chance that your correspondent here met a young lady a few days since who was one of the original colony that followed the fortunes of Rev. G. J. ADAMS to Jaffa, almost under the shadow of Jerusalem, in Palestine. In July, 1866, with her parents, she left a comfortable home in the State of Maine, and after nearly fifteen months' absence, and experiencing all the troubles and disappointments and dangers incident to the attempt to "convert" Palestine to the peculiar religious notions of Mr. ADAMS, she is now in the United States again, and her parents, whose father is a sea captain, are residing in the neighboring city of Chelsea. The name of the young lady is NORTON, and she, with others, will never forget the action of the pleasure-seeking passengers of the *Quaker City* in October last, for the kindness rendered in enabling her to return to the land of her birth. In a conversation with her I gained quite an interesting account of the history of the Jaffa enterprise and how it succeeded, or rather failed, and also all the phases of its existence up to the time the lady left it; and what she told me would seem to corroborate all the reports published in the American papers touching the bad character of its leader, and also contradicts many of the statements published in the letter of ADAMS to a Mr. STICKNEY, which appeared in the TIMES of Saturday last from a Washington paper. And as the condition and prospects of the Jaffa enterprise have been severely criticised, and as often defended, perhaps the following statements obtained from the young lady may not be uninteresting, for she left Jaffa about the time the Adams letter above referred to was written, dated Oct. 22.

That "the colony is now united and happy," Miss NORTON believes is true, for the reason that it has dwindled to so small a fragment, that it could hardly be otherwise. Of the original colonists only twenty-one now remain, instead of forty-five as stated by ADAMS. The names of the persons remaining are as follows: Mrs. Leighton and two children, of Indian River. Me.; Zebediah Alley, wife and one child, of Jonesport, Me.; Rolla Floyd and wife, of Indian River; Mr. Moulton and child, of New-Hampshire; Oliver Ward and son, of Indian River; Mrs. Watts and child, of Jonesport; Joshua Walker and mother, of Jonesport; Josiah Gray, and Mrs. Williams, of New Hampshire. ADAMS and his wife and son complete the whole number. The enterprise, it is alleged, became a failure in consequence of the colonists having lost all confidence in their leader, who deceived them and brought shame and disgrace upon himself. The colony never suffered for the want of provisions or house-room, and none of its members ever expressed such a state of things; but it has suffered from sickness and death. As to their crops, there were none gathered at all, for the reason that there were none to gather in consequence of the absence of rain, but not because the colonists were "lazy," as stated by their leader in the Stickney letter. The colonists, as a prudential measure, gave the thing a fair trial, but they could NOT overcome the natural laws of the country, or satisfy themselves with adopting the customs of the natives in respect to tilling wheat or eating grass like the beasts of the field. The complaints against Mr. ADAMS for drunkenness and threatenings against the lives of the colonists would seem to have some foundation in fact. The proof against ADAMS, which consigned him to a Turkish prison for twelve days was of the most conclusive character, and he was released only by giving bonds to keep the peace; and since that time up to Oct. 22, he had conducted himself in a decent manner, with an occasional indiscretion, however, unbecoming in one who would "restore" Palestine. The night before a number of the colonists left on board the *Quaker City* for Alexandria, ADAMS showed the ardent love he has for his wife by locking the door of his house against her, and compelled her to sleep on the soft side of the ample doorstep.

ADAMS is not guilty of having incited the natives against any of the colonists, for the reason that none of the Sultan's subjects dared to place themselves in the presence of the leader, who is, or was, a terror to them; and instead of any of the colonists preferring to become "United States beggars and paupers," they simply left Jaffa to escape the disaster in store for them had they remained there. The natives, from the very moment the colonists landed, declared their opposition to the new settlers, and they would not tolerate any innovation by them. Prejudice has been the great obstacle in the way of ADAMS' success; and for this reason it was almost impossible for the Yankees to obtain a day's work. Labor was not wanted; there was no demand for it; and when it was called into exercise, the colonist could realize only about twenty-two cents a day. Having, on their departure from Maine, turned all their goods and land into money, and invested it in building material and in lots in Jaffa, it soon became evident to the colonists that unless they could realize an income, their means of sustenance would soon be gone, and they would be left in a strange land to either beg or starve; but to escape being ground between the upper and nether millstone, those who could made up their mind to return to the United States, and thus be delivered from a precarious condition. And those who survived to "secede" were only able to get away by disposing of their property at a sacrifice to a German missionary and M. D. at Jaffa, and which missionary, I am told, now owns a good share of the Adams village plot, and also holds a mortgage on most of the balance; and as he has a large claim upon the leader of the colony, whose place is also mortgaged, it is highly probable that the moneylender will soon press his claims, and become sole proprietor of the Yankee village. ADAMS and the remnant of the colony will then be left to shift for themselves. The financial condition of the colony is in a bad condition. The buildings erected by the colonists are of a very comfortable character. They are built of wood, made from lumber and other material carried out in the *Nellie Chapin*, in 1866, and are plastered, and some of them finished in a tasty manner, especially that of ADAMS. There are, or were, thirteen of them, besides a hotel, school-house and a store. The hotel is a useless structure for the want of travelers to support it, and the store is, or was unpatronized for the lack of a trading neighborhood. The colonists exhausted most of their substance in the erection of houses to live in, and as time went on apace, discontent seized upon most of them in consequence of finding nothing for their ready hands to do. This condition of things was aggravated by the unexpected and unprincipled conduct of their leader; and realizing that he in whom they had placed implicit confidence in the outset, was now no longer to be trusted as a counselor in temporal affairs, or as a shining example in spiritual matters, it was natural that the charmed circle should become broken and differences of opinion arise between members of the colony and their leader. In the course of time, ADAMS, who, prior to this state of affairs, had the colonists "under his thumb," so to speak, by reason of his peculiar powers of eloquence and of plausibility, found that his followers were deserting him, and, instead of employing plain and gentlemanly means to hold them together, resorted to invective and threats. This, instead of healing the breach, only widened the gap, and hence the present condition of the colony. A plain statement of facts in regard to himself and his conduct by those who have returned to the United States, he mistakes for "venom." If the "seceders" acted on the defence, they deserve to be shielded from the attacks of this leader, who has done his best to bend them to his unreasonable and unjust demands. It is cruel and uncharitable in ADAMS to report that the seceders desired to destroy the colony or the enterprise. The crisis in its affairs justifies their conduct. The best instincts of humanity prompted them to return to the United States. It is also a libel upon those who have returned to be denounced as bad people—men of "corrupt minds" and "impure motives." No purer or better-intentioned men or women ever breathed than those who have come out from him, and many of them, the females particularly, are above reproach and are worthy to grace the best circles of society. Their only fault is in having made the mistake of going to Jaffa, under the leadership of such a man as ADAMS, and upon so visionary a mission. Once possessors of comfortable homes and well-to-do in the world, they are now bereft of both, and all that remains for them is to commence life over again and endeavor to retrieve their losses.

VIGIL.

TENEMENT HOUSES

Annual Report of the Sanitary Superintendent as to their Number and Condition—Existing Evils and Their Proposed Correction—Valuable Suggestions.

Sanitary Superintendent ED. B. DALTON, in his annual report to the Board of Health, for 1867, deals extensively with the subject of tenement-houses in New-York and Brooklyn. He says that in the latter city the number of such houses is comparatively small, being but two thousand four hundred and six, (2,406,) and while some of them are deficient in light, ventilation and sewerage, there are but very few conspicuous for their filthy and neglected condition, and almost none of such a character as to be public nuisances.

In New-York the case is very different. The number of tenement houses in this city is eighteen thousand five hundred and eighty-two, (18,582.) The following table shows the manner of their distribution in the various wards, and the number which are in bad sanitary condition:

Wards.	Number of tenement houses.	In bad sanitary condition from neglect.	In bad sanitary condition from any cause.
1	275	137	175
2	....	....	....
3	40	20	24
4	500	250	300
5	300	150	180
6	600	300	360
7	1,847	370	890
8	850	322	546
9	650	280	434
10	430	86	196
11	2,400	480	1,200
12	268	104	104
13	550	110	275
14	550	236	346
15	260	86	129
16	1,300	216	433
17	2,395	478	1,138
18 and 21	2,276	1,138	1,516
19	761	58	380
20	1,250	213	417
22	1,200	800	800
Total	18,582	5,814	9,846

These figures are derived from the reports of the Sanitary Inspectors, and represent the number of houses occupied by several families living independently of each other, but having a common right in the halls, stairways, yards, cellars, water-closets or privies or sinks. It will be seen from the foregoing table, that of the entire number of tenement houses in the City of New-York fifty-two (52) per cent. are in bad sanitary condition, that is, in a condition detrimental to the health and dangerous to the lives of occupants, and sources of infections to the neighborhood generally. Thirty-two (32) per cent. are in this condition purely from overcrowding accumulations of filth, want of water-supply, and other results of neglect. The danger to public health, however, especially in the event of an epidemic, which results from these conditions, is not adequately expressed by these figures, for while in the upper and newer parts of the City the tenement-houses are comparatively well built and properly looked after, there are many localities where almost entire blocks are composed of such houses alone, all of which are in bad condition, and where the danger is greatly increased by this very grouping. The worst localities in this respect, as will be seen by reference to the table, are in the lower portions of the City, at intervals, and along its eastern and western border, as high as Forty second-street on the east, and Sixtieth-street on the west. The causes of improper sanitary condition of tenement-houses may be classed under two heads, viz.: 1st. Those due to faults in the original construction of the building, and, 2d. Those due to overcrowding and neglect.

Prominent under the first head is the custom of erecting a front and rear tenement house on a single lot. By this plan the rear end of each house is within short distance, varying, in different instances, from six inches to two feet, of the rear end of the rear house situated upon the reverse lot fronting on the next street above or below as the case may be. There are many blocks of houses built in this manner. The result is, that the back rooms of the rear houses are entirely cut off from direct sunlight, and the ventilation is necessarily very imperfect. These spaces, too, between houses thus contiguous, are always damp, and very frequently, from being made the receptacle for excrement, urine or garbage, gives off most offensive emanations, which are either diffused through the houses or compel the tenants to keep the rear windows constantly closed, and thus destroy the only means of ventilation which their presence might otherwise afford. Even the front rooms of such houses suffer in a similar manner, though not to so great a degree, the presence of the high front house, separated only by a narrow court, allowing but a meagre share of direct light and air. Defective ventilation is also a very common evil in tenement houses. The halls are closed, generally, at the lower floor, extending to either front or rear wall, so as to admit of a window. Therefore the tenants keep their room doors closed. The hall is entirely cut off from the external atmosphere, save by the chance opening of the street entrance. The dwelling-rooms have no provision for ventilation, save such as may be afforded by the windows, which are usually on but one side of the room. The sleeping-rooms open from these dwelling-rooms, and are simple closets, with absolutely no ventilation. For the same reasons that the halls are unventilated, they are also dark and damp. No sunlight can come there. The space allowed for the hall is so narrow that a proper "well" is impossible, and no adequate skylight provided. A large propor tion of these halls are so dark that at mid-day it is impossible to discern objects there without opening some adjacent room door. In many instances the floors are damp and rotting, and the walls and bannisters sticky with a constant moisture. The basements or cellars are often entirely below ground, the ceiling being a foot or two below the level of the street, and are necessarily far more damp, dark and ill-ventilated than the remainder of the house. Many of these are constantly occupied, and not unfrequently used as lodging-houses, where there is no communication with the external air, save by the simple entrance, and in which the occupants are entirely dependent upon artificial light by day, as well as by night. Many of these habitations in the lower streets of the City are subject to regular periodical flooding by Sidewalks, to the depth of from six inches to a foot, frequently so much so as to keep the children of the occupants in bed until ebb-tide. A large number of tenements have no connection with the sewer, and no provision for drainage but surface gutters, by which all house-slops, not infrequently mixed with urine, and even fecal matter, are conducted across or immediately beneath the sidewalk into the street-gutter, where, from lack of the proper grade, they remain stagnant and putrefying during the Summer and where, during the Winter, they freeze and turn the flow into the cellars. Indeed, at all seasons, much of the fluid material deposited by the tenants in the yards, finds its way into the cellars, and it is by no means exceptional to find the entire blocks of houses where the cellars are constantly flooded, to a greater or lesser extent, from this cause. In other instances, the material from the different sinks, wash-basins and water-closets, on the successive floors, are conducted by pipes, devoid of traps, to a common wooden drain of inadequate dimensions, running immediately beneath the basement floors of contiguous houses and thence passing into the street sewer. The current through these drains is generally sluggish, and frequently obstructed by accumulations of solid material, or by the decay and consequent breaking down of the drain itself. In the event of such accidents, collections of stagnant and offensive fluids take place beneath the basement floor, or in the cellar, where such exist, the whole house becomes permeated with a disagreeable stench, the cause of which is not discovered until sickness or intolerance of the odor leads to complaint and investigation. These drains are not infrequently furnished with ventilators, consistance of flues connected immediately with the interior of the drain, and thence passing up through the house, and having openings in the various apartments through which the gases resulting from decomposition below are diffused. The lack of proper traps gives rise to the same difficulty, the emanations from the stagnant contents of the drain finding their way up through the waste-papes, and escaping into the halls and rooms. Where water-closets exist, they are frequently of imperfect construction, being without traps or sufficient provision for flushing them. Where privies are relied upon, they are often carelessly built, devoid of sewer connection, and inadequate in number, there frequently being but one for the accommodation of from sixty to a hundred persons. These privies are usually in the yards, but sometimes they are in the houses, and consist of mere "wells," extending from the upper floors to the cellars, and provid d with an opening and seat on each floor, with no means of flus ing them, and nothing to prevent the constant diffusion throughout the house of the emanations from the material accumulated below. Such, with the occasional absence of Croton water, and the frequent lack of fire escapes, are the most prominent faults of construction in tenement houses in this City. Evils of the second class, arising from overcrowding and neglect, are accumulations of garbage, excrement and filth of every description in the yards and cellars, broken down and overflowing privies, filthy halls, stairways, water-closets and rooms, leaky roofs, and broken windows, all these aggravate the results of faults of construction, and render these dwellings unfit for habitation. To the filthy habits of the occupants and especially to the indifference of the owners, is due in great measure the origin and continuance of these terrible sources of disease. Some of these tenements are owned by persons of the highest character, but they fail to appreciate the responsibility which rests upon them. They are frequently entirely ignorant of the condition of their property, and either trust its care to an agent, who, of course, feels still less responsible, and whose duty is, in the main, to so manage the property as to be of the greatest pecuniary advantage to his employer, or lease them to "middle men," as they are called, who have no interest in the property except immediate profits, and who destroy even its original ventilation, and aggravate its defects, by dividing the rooms into smaller ones, and crowding three or four families in a space originally intended for one. The latter is frequently the case with houses not originally intended for tenement-houses, but which are abandoned private residences, arranged, not for the accommodation of many, but simply of one family. These middle men hire these old houses for a term of years from the owner, who is glad to get rid of them until he is ready to tear them down and improve the property, while, meantime, it is not for his interest, nor that of the lessee, to make improvements or repairs. Disease, especially in the form of fevers of a typhoid character, is constantly present in these dwellings, and every now and then becomes epidemic in one or more of them. In one of them it was found that twenty cases of typhus had occurred during the previous year. During last Summer, as through every epidemic, tenement-houses were the first resting-place and permanent abode of cholera.

Superintendent DALTON thinks that these evils may be remedied by attention to the following suggestions:

The custom of erecting a front and rear tenement-house on a single lot should be discontinued. The front houses can then be made deeper, and yet leave sufficient space between them and the abutting houses from the next street to allow of proper provision for ventilation and light. To improve the ventilation and light of existing tenement-houses, several plans are feasible, which involve comparatively but moderate expense. To ventilate and light the halls, the hall-bedrooms at one end on each floor may be dispensed with, thus giving the halls the benefit of the windows. Into the hall thus improved, a moderate-sized window, three square feet in area, should be cut from the dark bedrooms—which now have no opening save the door from the dwelling-rooms. In the better class of houses these windows already exist, and are of great value.

Especial attention is called to a plan suggested by the Engineer of the Board, which is not admirably adapted to purposes of ventilation and light, but at the same time secures the safety of tenants in case of fire. His plan is to do away altogether with the present stairway, and substitute one in a tower separate from and in the rear of the house, and connected therewith by a bridge at each story, protected by a suitable railing or sheathing. The space now occupied by the stairway is to be left vacant, and a large ventilator and sky-light placed in the roof immediately over this excessive opening. Thus left in the floors of the different stories; these openings, also, to be surrounded by a proper railing or high sheathing. It is a well-known fact, that when fire breaks out in a tenement-house, the stairway is often the first thing destroyed, and excepting in the rare instances where iron ladders have been attached outside the house, the tenants are entirely cut off from escape. So many terrible casualties have occurred from this cause, that the demand is certainly most imperative for some change which shall secure the greatest safety to the inmates who must necessarily live in these tenement-houses, and who are themselves powerless to make any provision for their own protection. There are in this City thousands of these houses, many of them models in other respects, where there is absolutely no possibility of escape for the tenants in the upper stories, should a fire break out in the lower portions, and not be speedily extinguished. Many are so much higher than the adjacent buildings, that a fire-escape leading out upon the roof is of no avail, and the provision of external iron ladders is very exceptional. The adoption of outside staircases, as suggested by Mr. WORTHEN, would thus seem to obviate, so far as can be done by construction, very many, if not all of the remediable evils attaching to the tenant-house system. It would afford ample light and free ventilation to the halls and rooms. It would diminish to a vast degree the loss of life by fire, and would afford opportunity by means of the outside tower, of placing the water-closets and sinks outside the body of the house, and thus relieve the latter of one great source of infection. An instance of the practical and successful working of this plan is described in the accompanying report of Sanitary Inspector JAMES, upon No. 138 West Twenty-sixth-street, with diagram. With the exception of the openings in the hall floors, and the fact that the tower communicates throughout its entire height with the body of the house, it corresponds with the plan proposed. The plan here described by Dr. JAMES answers admirably for houses where there are but one or two families on each floor, but among the poorer classes, where there must be four families on each floor, the tower should only be connected by bridges, so that there may be abundance of light and air in the rear dwelling-rooms. In cases where front and rear houses exist, both may be connected with one tower situated between the two. In case there are two rear dwelling-rooms opening from one dwelling-room, a communicating window should be cut between the two. In addition to these windows, the bedrooms should also be ventilated by shafts running to the roof, and a separate flue for each room, as otherwise the contaminated air from one room will escape into those above. This plan is carried out in the best tenements, and is very successful. To remedy deficiency in drainage, it is only necessary that the plumbing of the house should be on the proper plan, now fully recognized by architects and plumbers, and where sewers are not yet exist, that the grading of the yards and the surface-gutters should be faithfully attended to. A proper system of construction, however, will, of itself, be of no avail in tenement-houses, unless accompanied by constant watchfulness. Rooms will be overcrowded; windows and doors will be persistently closed; apertures for ventilation will be stuffed with rags, &c.; refuse matters will be thrown into the sinks and water-closets, clogging the waste-pipes and destroying the efficiency of the plumbing, however perfect; drains will be broken and obstructed; filth will accumulate in the cellars and halls; and the model tenement house will soon become a nuisance and a source of danger unless precautions be taken. Reformation in this matter can, it is thought, be made permanent only by forcing upon the owners of tenement property the responsibility of its management. Weekly, or, if necessary, more frequent inspections of every tenement house, from garret to cellar, should be made by the owner or other competent authority, who should see from each tenant strict compliance with such rules as are necessary to the salubrity of a dwelling and any tenant who persists in living in a manner detrimental to the health of his neighbors, should no longer be allowed to remain. Such a system would soon improve the character of the tenants, and certainly a weekly inspection would at least secure a vigorous cleansing at those times, which, of itself, would prevent the terrible accumulations of filth which are now a disgrace to so many property-owners. A competent housekeeper should also reside on or near the premises, whose duty it should be to keep the halls, water-closets and other public portions of the house clean and in repair. It is in great measure due to the neglect of these reasonable precautions that so much labor and expense is forced upon the public for sanitary expenses.

THE ICE BUSINESS.

A Good Crop Secured—The Source From Which it is Obtained.

Ice-gatherers in this vicinity pronounce the present season to have been remarkably favorable for their business. The season opened early, and the cold weather has prevailed with that degree of steadiness to render the ice of a quality superior to the average of former years. Most of the ice consumed in this and adjoining cities is gathered on the Hudson River in the vicinity of Rondout. It is here that the Knickerbocker Company, the most extensive in the country, obtains its supply. During the present season $60,000 have been expended by various companies in the business of gathering ice at Rondout. Of this amount one-half has been paid by the Knickerbocker Company. It has seventeen houses erected at various places along the river, each of which is provided with ample facilities for receiving and discharging ice. It has also two large houses at Rockland Lake. The aggregate capacity of these houses is 492,000 tons.

The Company employs 2,650 laborers and 325 horses in the work of storing the crop. Yesterday, (Saturday,) all the houses of the Knickerbocker Company, save one at Rockland Lake, were filled. Men are now engaged in filling this exceptional one, so that by the close of this week the work of gathering the crop will have been completed. In addition to the Knickerbocker Company, there are several other companies which look to the Hudson River and Rondout Creek for their supply. These additional companies, nine in number, have an aggregate storage capacity of 225,000 tons. Their houses, too, will be completely filled within the next three or four days.

The expense attending the gathering of ice this season has been materially increased over that of last year. This is accounted for from the fact that the two or three severe snow-storms which visited us in December and January gave extra work to the laborers who were employed in cutting the ice. In such cases the loose snow is shoveled and scraped off, and then the ice is planed until a clear quality is reached. With the exception of this additional expense, which, after all, will not amount to a very large sum, the various companies cons der that they have no reason to complain of the Winter's work. The present supply of ice in the market is a subject which particularly interests the public. If, within the next ten days it should appear that we must dispense with the use of that article for a few days, simply because we cannot get it, we should then realize the force of a statement made a day or two since by a leading ice-merchant. According to his calculation there is only sufficient ice in the New-York market to meet the demand of ten days. Before the expiration of that time, however, the dealers expect the North River will be opened to navigation, at least so far up as where the ice-houses are located. The nearest houses are those located at Rockland Lake, which is twenty-eight miles distance from New-York. At present the boats cannot go above Yonkers, twenty miles from here. As is generally known, the ice is brought to the City in barges, each company owning a large number. From the barges it is transferred to carts and distributed to the customers. From present indications it is not likely our people will suffer greatly for the want of ice. Should the weather be so obstinately cold as to obstruct navigation, we may be warranted in presuming that people generally will have little relish for ice for cooling purposes, while, on the other hand, if the boats pass unimpeded, no fears need be entertained of a lack of supply.

With reference to the tariff, it will be the same this year as last. In fact, it has not varied to any noticeable extent for some years. Ice is furnished to families at the rate of one-half of a cent per pound, and to manufacturers, hotel-keepers and others, who take large quantities, at one-quarter of a cent. A slight advance is made on these prices when the facilities for delivery are not of the first order.

Besides the vast quantity of ice that is used in Northern cities, it must be remembered that countless tons find their way to markets South. The transportation of this article yields handsome profits, and each successive year the number of shippers is largely increased. In order more readily to meet the demand for ice in the Southern States and the West Indies, a stock company was said to have been formed in this City last Summer who claimed to have all the requisites for making ice in large quantities by means of an artificial process. The apparatus was on exhibition at one of our leading iron works for some weeks, and was examined by many scientific and other gentlemen. A large wooden cylinder, firmly bound with iron hoops, and so constructed interiorly as to admit of the insertion of eight copper moulds, was placed in a room. The moulds, having been filled with water, were put into the cylinder and closed up by means of a tightly-fitting lid. A lead pipe connected the cylinder with a force-pump, and other pipes were used to conduct cold air in and warm air out of the main reservoir. Another cylinder was used for generating carbonic acid gas. The copper moulds being in readiness, the gas was made to circulate around them till the water was thoroughly frozen. A few minutes sufficed to bring about this result. The moulds were then taken from the cylinder, and the ice was thumped out of them and shown as a specimen. So cold was this ice that when a piece of it was placed in a pail of water, the fluid rapidly became a solid. Other experiments were also made to test the frigid qualities of the ice, all of which seemed to meet with the satisfaction of the spectators. Whether or not this apparatus will ever be put to a practical use remains to be seen. It is represented as not costly affair, and it is said that by means of it ice can be manufactured at the rate of a small fraction of a cent per pound. In case it should be brought into general use in warm climates, Northern ice shippers will have reason to lament the loss of a very large portion of their business.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Board of Aldermen—The Obstructions at Hell-Gate—The Loew Bridge—Increase of Salaries.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

A resolution was adopted requesting Senators Morgan and Conklin to call to the attention of Congress the importance of making an appropriation for the removal of obstructions at Hell-Gate.

The resolution to remove the "Loew Bridge" at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, to the junction of Eleventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street was read.

Mr. REPPER wished to know whether any petitions had been received for the removal of the bridge to Eleventh-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. He considered the bridge to be a nuisance where it now is, but he was opposed to inflicting the nuisance on others.

Mr. MOORE said the bridge had been put up at considerable expense, ($15,000,) and before voting for its removal he wanted to know whether it could be made serviceable elsewhere.

The resolution was then laid over.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the salaries of the clerks and other officers of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen be and hereby are fixed as follows, viz.: The Clerk of the Board, and by virtue of his office Clerk of the Common Council and head of the Legislative Department of the City Government, $7,000 per annum; the Deputy Clerk, $5,000 per annum; the first Assistant Clerk, $3,500 per annum; the second Assistant Clerk, $3,000 per annum; the third, fourth and fifth Assistant Clerks, each $2,500 per annum; the messenger to the Board, $1,500 per annum; the assistant messenger, $1,400 per annum; the Librarian, $2,500 per annum; the engrossing Clerk, $2,000 per annum; the Sergeant-at-Arms and Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, and the Messenger to the President, each $1,500 per annum; the Doorkeeper, $1,250 per annum; the Reader to the Board, $1,500 per annum; and the Janitor to the City Library, $1,250 per annum, to be paid monthly; the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, $5,000 per annum; the Deputy Clerk, $3,500 per annum; the first Assistant Clerk, $2,500 per annum; the second Assistant Clerk, $2,500 per annum; the third Clerk $2,000 per annum; the Engrossing Clerk, $2,000 per annum; the Official Reporter, $2,500 per annum; the Messenger, $1,500 per annum; the Assistant Messenger, $1,400 per annum; the Sergeant-at-Arms, $1,500 per annum; the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, $1,500 per annum; the Doorkeeper, $1,250 per annum, and the Reader, $1,500 per annum, to be paid monthly.

Resolutions to appoint CHARLES BAULCH Assistant Librarian, at a salary of $1,000 per annum, and to have the chamber of the Board and the office of the clerk repainted and repaired, were adopted.

A remonstrance was received against the paving of Fifth-avenue with the Nicholson or any other wooden pavement.

The Street Commissioner was directed to report by what authority the Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad Company have deposited a large quantity of ice and snow at the junction of East Broadway and Grand-street.

The Board then adjourned to 2 P. M. on Monday next.

Board of Councilmen—More Nicolson Pavement.

The Board of Councilmen met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. STACOM in the chair.

A motion to appoint a committee to make arrangements for celebrating the anniversary of WASHINGTON's birthday was adopted, as also a resolution to procure badges for the members of the Common Council.

The resolution to increase the salaries of the clerks and *attachés* of the Common Council was laid over.

Resolutions to have the following streets paved with Nicolson pavement were adopted: Washington-place; Twenty-seventh-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; William-street; Thirty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; Twenty-fourth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue; Twenty-fourth-street, from First to Madison-avenue; Grand-street; Sixth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth-street.

The resolution from the other Board in relation to the deposit of ice and snow corner of East Broadway and Grand-street, was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Resolutions taking appropriate notice of the death of Ex-Councilman RUSSELL were adopted, and the Board then adjourned to Monday next at noon.

Proposed Widening and Extension of Laurens-street.

The Committee of the Board of Aldermen to whom was referred a petition for the widening and extension of Laurens-street, met at noon yesterday, Alderman NORTON in the chair.

Mr. ANDERSON said he appeared on behalf of the petitioners. If, he said, the proposed improvement is carried out, a new and better thoroughfare would be afforded than any now in existence. Within twenty years the whole of Laurens-street will be occupied for business purposes. Below Laurens-street is West Broadway, and the widening of Laurens street twenty-five feet will bring the two in a line. Neither Thompson nor Worster could be thus extended except at great cost, and by the removal of a number of valuable buildings. The petition would be found to contain a majority of the signatures of property owners on the street. He believed no valid objection could be urged to the improvement.

Alderman HARDY said the proposed improvement was to widen Laurens-street twenty-five feet on the west side, extend it to Waverly-place, and then obliquely through Washington Parade Ground to Fifth-avenue. It was not proposed to extend West Broadway to the Battery.

Gen. SPICER said he was a property-owner on Fourth-street, and that he was opposed to the project.

Mr. BLACKSTONE said he found that residents on Fifth-avenue, below Twenty-third-street, had ceased to oppose the proposed change, and that many of them had purchased property in Laurens-street with the expectation of the improvement being carried out. He had heard that this is a railroad scheme, but every one he knew of in favor of the scheme is opposed to having a railroad run through the street.

Alderman HARDY said the Legislature had the power of putting a railroad in any street, and the property owners could not prevent it.

Senator LENT said that a bill to run a railroad through Laurens-street had been before the Legislature at its last session, but had been dropped. He felt quite certain, however, that just as soon as the street is extended as proposed a railroad will be run through it.

Mr. H. ANDERSON said the question of railroads was foreign to the subject. If the improvement was needed it should be carried out, and he believed there were few persons who were not in favor of it excepting those whose individual interests might be affected by it.

The Committee then adjourned to noon on Saturday next.

Death of Two More Nurslings at Mme. Parselle's Lying-in Hospital.

The Board of Health yesterday notified Coroner PATRICK H. KEENAN that two infants had died in the private lying-in hospital of Mme. PARSELLE, (Mrs. CATHERINE D. PUTNAM,) at No. 147 West Seventeenth-street. It will be remembered that some startling developments were made about this establishment last week, in consequence of the death of a child from improper care and want of natural nourishment. When the inquest was held, on the 24th ult., two other children were found in the house suffering from improper food, and Deputy Coroner WOOSTER BEACH, M. D., expressed the belief then that they could not long survive. It is now ascertained that these two children are dead. Coroner KEENAN proceeded to the house kept by Mrs. PUTNAM, and directed that the remains of the two children be removed to the house of Dr. THOMAS C. FINNELL, in West Houston-street, for post-mortem examination, and an inquest will be held there either to-day or to-morrow.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

LARCENY OF TEA.

An unknown man stole a chest of tea, valued at $75, from the store of PUNCHARD & MCMURRAY, of No. 65 New Chambers-street, a few days ago, and gave it to MICHAEL NOONAN in a butcher's shop near by. The tea was concealed by NOONAN in a closet under the stairs. A knowledge of these facts having come to CHARLES CARINAUX, he notified Officer KENNEDY, of the Fourth Precinct, who proceeded to the butcher's shop, where he found NOONAN and EDWARD HENEBERY. These men denied all knowledge of the tea, but the officer found it in the closet, and accordingly arrested NOONAN and HENEBERY. When arraigned before the magistrate, they were remanded for trial.

ATTEMPT TO BRIBE.

FANNIE ROONEY, of No. 22 Mott-street, had her pocket picked on Friday evening while standing on the corner of Grand-street and the Bowery, losing a small sum of money. As REBECCA MCNALLY and an unknown male confederate had pushed FANNIE at the time of the larceny, she was arrested, though the man managed to escape. While being arraigned before the magistrate REBECCA seized an opportunity to tell FANNIE that if she would not make a complaint she would pay her $10—double the amount stolen. This had no effect, however, and the woman was fully committed for trial.

ALLEGED BURGLARY.

JOHN KEELER, aged 33 years, was arrested yesterday by Officer FINN, of the Fourth Ward Police, on a charge of having broken into the loft of the premises No. 175 South-street, occupied as a place of storage by CHARLES LAMBERT, and stealing $30 worth of ship rigging. The lock on the door was wrenched off, and an entrance gained in that way. KEELER confessed his guilt, surrendered the property, and was fully committed for trial. He is a longshoreman, and resides at No. 34 Greenwich-street.

ALLEGED PICKPOCKETS.

As Mrs. MINNIE HAIGHT, of No. 757 Third-avenue was passing through Washington Market yesterday afternoon, she suddenly missed her portemonnaie, containing $10 25, which had been deposited in her dress pocket. BRIDGET DILLON was standing close beside her at the time, and Mrs. HAIGHT accused her of the larceny. Officer HOLLOWAY, of the Third Precinct, had been watching the accused for some time, and he arrested her, as well as ELLEN DOYLE, a young girl of prepossessing appearance, who, he stated, had been seen in the company of the first prisoner. When arraigned before the magistrate both women denied their guilt, BRIDGET saying that it was some strange mistake, and neither would confess to knowing the other. The magistrate granted a commitment, and the prisoners were remanded for trial.

AN ALLEGED BURGLAR.

Sergts. WADE and BLAIR, assisted by officer STILLWELL, of the Second Precinct, have been watching JOHN O'GRADY, a street vender of jewelry, for several days, as they believed he had possession of a large portion of the proceeds of a burglary in the jewelry store of P. L. DE MORY GRAY and ALDEN, No. 62 South-street, on the 11th inst., when watches to the value of $2,500 were stolen. O'GRADY was arrested yesterday and found in possession of two of the stolen watches, and five others were found in the premises of Mr. CORDIER, No. 141 Fulton-street, where the prisoner left them for the purpose of having the numbers erased. Thirty other watches were also found in O'GRADY's possession, and he failed to give any satisfactory account of himself or the possession of the same. When arraigned before the magistrate yesterday he was remanded for examination. Persons having lost any watches will please call at the Beekman-street Police-station.

JUVENILE THIEVES.

Three little boys, named MCINTIRE, MCNEIL and MARKIN, attended the Theatre Comique on Friday night and secreted themselves in the building. After the place was closed they entered the office and carried off $40 worth of admission tickets. As the young scamps were discovered yesterday afternoon in the act of selling the tickets in the street at a discount, they were arrested and taken before the magistrate, who sent them to the House of Refuge.

ESSEX MARKET—MILLER, ACTING JUSTICE.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

MICHAEL COUCH, No. 507 Grand-street, stated in his complaint that yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, he was on his way home, and when in Grand-street, near the Bowery, he was approached from behind by two men, one of whom knocked him down and the other seized his person, while the first rifled his person of a wallet containing $80 and a watch valued at $50. They accomplished the robbery he ran away, and his confederate attempting to do so, COUCH turned the tables upon him, and managed to hold his man until the arrival of Officer CRONIN, of the Tenth Precinct, who took the man into custody. The prisoner gave the name of WILLIAM PEARCE, and, being arraigned, denied all the allegations of COUCH, who, however, committed, in default of $500, to answer the charge at the General Sessions. His confederate has escaped, and taken with him all of the stolen property.

Brooklyn Delegates to the Syracuse Convention.

The election of delegates to the Syracuse Convention from the Fifth Assembly District took place last evening. The delegates elected are: Frederick T. Parson, G. D. Weekes, Henry R. Wheeler. Alternates—John French, James R. Allaben, Conklin Smith. It was resolved that the delegates elected to the Syracuse Convention from this district be and they are hereby instructed to use their influence to secure delegates to Chicago who shall be in favor of nominating Gen. GRANT for President and Gov. R. E. FENTON for Vice-President. Also resolved that this resolution, attested by the Chairman and Secretary of this Convention, be furnished each of our delegates. In the First Assembly District, the following Delegates were elected: John Cashow, James Hanley, Charles Phillips. Alternates—M. Fagan, Wm. H. Parker, Wm. O. Browne. For the Second Assembly District the Delegates were: J. M. Van Cott, E. W. Coburn, Ruleff R. Van Brunt. Alternates—H. N. Holt, E. L. Philips, Nathan Thayer. For the Ninth Assembly District the Delegates elected were: Benjamin F. Burke, C. W. L. F. Morrow, Henry V. Vanderveer. Alternates—Barnard Johnson, Wm. L. Lyon, Wm. Smelt.

Sixth District—Delegates—Jacob Worth, Andrew B. Hodges, Robert J. Rudd. Alternates—Herman Thieme, Frederick Scholes, Horace M. Warren.

Seventh District—Delegates—Hon. S. T. Maddox, B. W. Wilson, John D. Darlington. Alternates—Stephen I. Simmons, Robert Potter, Charles Raymond.

Eighth District—Delegates—A. N. Cole, Jonathan Moore, Solomon Spitzer. Alternates to be named by the delegation.

A Card from Mr. Hohlenberg.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 1, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the report which appeared in the TIMES of Jan. 31 in regard to my transactions with the firm of BOTTMAN & KERN several misstatements occur. They engaged me by written agreement to sell out their place. The "